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"GARDEN and FARM"

Incorporated with Green's Fruit Grower, May 15th, 1902.



Twenty-fourth Year.—No. 6.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1904.

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Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Three Editorial Health Notes.

How Do You Do? It is not well to ask this question since it leads to the discussion of bodily infirmities yet this is the question asked ninety-nine times in one hundred when two friends meet. Do not talk about your ailments for they are not interesting topics. People in this world need to be enlivened and made more cheerful. Talk about bright things, happy things, cheerful things. The less you talk about your bodily ailments the sooner they will depart. When your friends begin to talk to you about their ill health endeavor to get them to talk about some other agreeable topic.

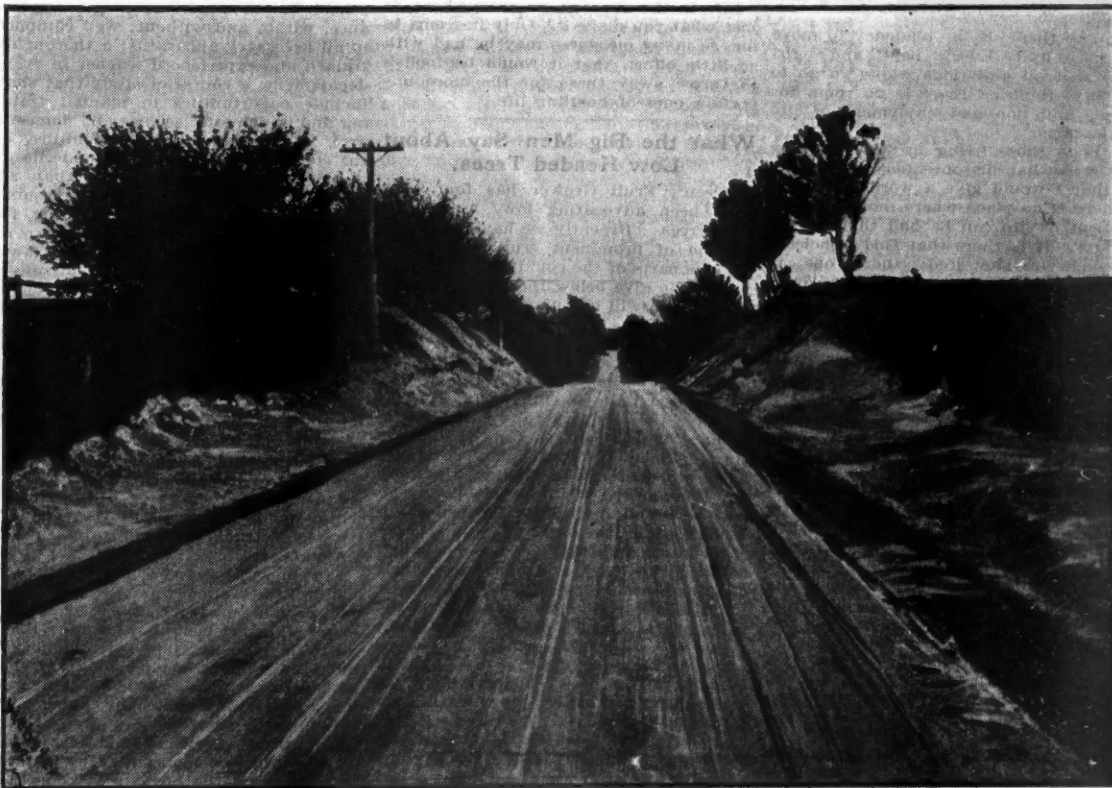
For Lockjaw.—Medical Talk tells of the following treatment. The mother of a boy afflicted took wood ashes and poured water over them allowing it to boil, making a weak lye in which she immersed the injured foot of the patient as hot as could be borne. This relieved the pain, but pain came on again, then the operation was repeated as long as the pain continued. The slight swelling and soreness afterward were cured by applications of live-forever leaves, bruised and moistened with sweet cream. The mother has used these simple remedies for forty years successfully.

Beware of the Well.—Do you know that if your well is of an average depth it drains the soil for a distance of eighty feet in every direction on every side, and possibly further? There is much impure water drunk in the country from the average farm well. The kitchen drain is often within less distance than eighty feet of the well. Think of the condition of the well water when the poison from the kitchen drain is allowed to soak into the well. Keep a constant watch of your water supply whether it be a well, a spring or whatever the source, since impure water is the cause of many deaths. The purest water is that which falls in rain providing it can be stored in clean vessels unpolluted.

Food Fads.—Attention should be paid to the suitability of food for special functions in the individual, says Everybody's Magazine. In this we are met at the first by an army of faddists and theorists who have discovered special diets for special purposes. The markets are flooded with these products—nerve food, brain food, and that the eating of meats has a distinct influence upon character, rendering the consumer more ferocious and vicious. Such ideas may be pleasant to theorists, but they have no foundation in physiological and chemical fact.

Simple Cure for Appendicitis.—In most cases a surgical operation is advised for appendicitis. Mrs. J. B. Petty, in Medical Talk, says that she relaxed the system and cured her boy of appendicitis by steaming with the foot bath, a quilt being thrown about the patient, continually adding hot water to the bath until perspiration set in freely.

Raising the left arm as high as you can will relieve choking much more rapidly than by being thumped on the back.



View of a section of the Fairport Macadamized roadway leading easterly out of Rochester, N. Y. We have a dozen similar roadways leading out in every direction from six to twenty miles. Notice the removal of from six to twenty feet of earth at the crown of hill to ease the grade. Weary horses appreciate this. Notice the opportunity for the water to flow off. The road bed consists of eight inches of broken stone. The coarsest is placed at the bottom, the finer on top, and over this the stone dust which, rolled down firmly, holds all in place. Fifty per cent. of the cost of all these roads is paid by our State, 35 per cent. by our county, and 15 per cent. is paid by land owners living adjacent. Notices are posted reading, "Don't drive in one place constantly, thus forming a rut."

Cure for Pneumonia.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: There is no necessity of one-tenth of the deaths that occur from pneumonia. I give a simple remedy. Fill a large iron or tin kettle one-half full of boiling water, then place in the water two or three stones from the field three inches in diameter, red-hot from the stove. Now set the kettle under an open-bottom chair, and spread two or three blankets over the chair to protect the patient. Seat the patient in the chair with the feet in a pail of water as hot as he is able to bear, then wrap the patient with blankets so as to keep the steam from the kettle about his body. Drop in more of the hot rocks into the kettle (not the foot bath,) as soon as the patient is able to bear an increased amount of steam. Give a cup of hot drink and with a cloth wrung out of cold water on the head he will soon sweat profusely. Keep this up fifteen or twenty minutes, then sprinkle the patient with cool water, rub dry and put him to bed. This is the best treatment possible for pneumonia and la grippe. I have saved many cases where the attack was severe by this remedy. After twenty-four or forty-eight hours the symptoms were all gone and yet I never saw a doctor treat a patient in this way.—A Subscriber.

A fig split open makes a good poultice for a boil. It is especially useful for gumboil. A split raisin is also good.

Simple Appendicitis Cure.—Equal parts of milk and molasses, heated to the temperature of the body. Three pints in quantity. Injected high up into the colon by the use of a flexible rubber tube and syringe. The body in a recumbent posture, lying on the right side with the hips slightly elevated. The injection to be given very slowly. We should certainly advise this experiment in any case of suspected appendicitis before an operation is permitted, says Medical Talk. It will do not harm even if it does no good, and the cleansing power of both milk and molasses makes it extremely probably that it will prove to be a great remedy in these cases.

For nose bleed there is an old-fashioned remedy which we can thoroughly recommend, says Medical Talk. The juice of one or two lemons is to be stirred up into the nose, with a good rubber syringe. It should be applied to the side of the nose from which the blood appears. This is almost certain to stop nose bleed. If it does not do so, packing the nose with cotton soaked with lemon juice, is to be thought of.

Lemon syrup made by baking a lemon 20 minutes and then squeezing the juice upon half a cupful of sugar is excellent for hoarseness and to break up a cold.

The feller who don't know enough tew go in when it rains ain't apt tew know enough tew go out when it's pleasant.

Fruits as Remedies.—The various uses of fruits as medicinal agents have never been properly appreciated, says "Medical Talk." A brief and imperfect summary might be made as follows:

Laxatives.—Oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines, and plums. **Tonics.**—Pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, and wild cherries. The most of these operate as astringents and are therefore useful in chronic diarrhea, dysentery, and some forms of dyspepsia.

Lemons are very useful in health or sickness. Hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for an incipient cold. It is also excellent in case of biliousness. For malaria the "Roman cure" is prepared by cutting the rind and pulp of a lemon into a pint of water, then boiling until there is only a half pint. One teaspoonful is taken before each meal. This has cured obstinate cases when quinine failed.

Appendicitis.—W. Oppe reviews the literature and reports his observation upon sixty cases of appendicitis. Of these, five showed the presence of intestinal worms in the appendix. In all the cases the oxyuris vermicularis was the sole parasite found. The number present varied from 2 to 8. There can be no doubt but that these parasites are a more frequent cause of appendicitis than is generally supposed.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

RURAL TOPICS

Poetry in Farming.

By R. A. Mohler.

To-day I have just heard,
Of a writer who said,
"There was not much
Poetry in farming."
But I think he has not,
Or else he has forgot,
Known of other employment
So charming.

With plowing and sowing,
And reaping and mowing,
There is something
To fill up a measure;
With our stock on the hills,
There is passion that thrills
With rhapsodies
Teeming with pleasure.

With flowers all in bloom,
There is certainly some room,
Blending sensitive odors
That will charm;
With fruits ripe and mellow,
Colored pink and yellow,
Cultivating poetry
On the farm.

Life in the Country.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Virginia Gerard.

To-day there is a tendency to move to the city. Every boy and girl who is at all ambitious wants to go to the city—thinking there is no room for talent, ambition and enjoyment of life on the farm.

It is to those living in the country and somewhat discontented with their lot that I would give a word of advice.

There is no place where more real enjoyment of life can be had than in the country. It is there that God's choicest blessings are showered; there one is nearer to nature and can see and hear and feel her all about one in this beautiful spring weather.

But you must learn to enjoy the things about you. Just now the beautiful spring flowers are peeping up from their beds—are these your friends? Do you know them one from the other, or are they just flowers or even weeds to you? If you do not know them why not learn to know them? If necessary, get a good textbook in botany and in the long winter evenings study from books what you could not study from nature, and when spring comes again you will be ready to greet the flowers and analyze them. With what delight you will find the Spring Beauty, the Hepatica or liverwort, the Bloodroot, the early violets and oh, the many other early spring flowers that fairly cover fields and woods. But you must know them to appreciate them. Do you know the flowers of your own section? If not, why not learn to know them.

Then—birds—how many birds do you know? Do you know each little stranger that comes rollicking with songs of joy and gladness or are they all birds or sparrows to you? Here is another field, a wide, interesting one. If you don't know birds why not watch them, study them; get a good text-book to help you along if you have no person who can inform you along these lines. By all means get acquainted with your neighbors, the robin, the blue-bird, the oriole, the swallow and all the rest of them.

Several years ago I attended a school or college where the majority of students were from the country. Nearly all of them had to earn the money that paid for their schooling. The boys would go harvesting, threshing—do anything to save up enough money to pay for a term or two school. Then they would go back to the farm with renewed energy and a determination which nothing could daunt—to work and save so that there could be more schooling to follow. I know boys who obtained a complete college education in this way. They started out with less than a common school education, worked away, prepared themselves for teaching, saved their earnings and while teaching in the winter would go to school in spring and summer terms.

One of these boys said to me: "Why is it, that you city folks must come and teach us the beauty of country life? You teach us the names of the flowers, which we have had about us all our lives; about birds and insects it is the same way. Why is it, that we must go to the city and learn from books those things which we might have learned from nature? But it is true, I appreciate my country home, with its birds and flowers, trees and all a thousand times more than I did before I came to school—because I know so much more about them than I did before."

To appreciate the good things about you, you must know them. Get this education, this schooling—if only a term

here and a term there—it will do you good. If it does nothing more than to make you appreciate the good things about you, it does enough.

Then you want books, books to study and books to read—the best, only, however; you can afford neither to buy nor to read any but the best books. You want at least one good magazine to keep you in touch with the world.

Then cultivate your friends and neighbors—for in the country you want friends and have time to enjoy them. Cultivate your city friends and relatives. Have them come to the country in the summer or at Thanksgiving time. They will enjoy it. Return this visit in the winter, when there is not so much to do on the farm. It will be a change of scene to you and will do you good.

Then from time to time take in little excursions—if only trips for a day or a little longer trip every few years. These can be suited to your inclinations and your purse.

Life in the country, as everywhere, is just what you make it. Only it seems to me, so many pleasures may be had with so little effort, that it would be foolish to throw away these for the more uncertain ones of bustling life.

What the Big Men Say About Low Headed Trees.

Green's Fruit Grower has for some time been advocating low headed trees for fruit trees. Recently we have asked the opinion of prominent fruit growers in various parts of the country on this subject. We give below the views of these men, which will be found worthy of your attention.

I have only time to say that I would prefer to have an apple orchard headed according to the variety; Northern Spy much lower than Greenging. In all cases I prefer the top so I can pasture the orchard with sheep, so top should be started about 5-12 feet up. The longer I live and the closer I observe, the more am I convinced that the ideal way to keep an apple orchard is to keep sheep enough so as to keep the ground bare of all weeds and the grass not more than a few inches high and of course, this necessitates a higher head on the trees.

I have never changed my mind on the value of the Niagara peach. You ought to see our trees this spring. I also begin to think a lot of a tree we found in a block of Yellow St. John which we bought of the Moody's a few years ago. It is as large as Crawford, a few days earlier than Yellow St. John and in every way a better peach. We exhibited it at the Pan American but no one seemed to know it, even Van Deman. We budded a few trees from it and when they bear and if they are chips of the old block, we shall plant an orchard of them.—J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y. (Vice-president of Western New York Horticultural society.)

Editor Green's Fruit Grower.—Replying to yours of the 10th instant asking for my views in regard to advantages of low-headed fruit trees, I will say there is, in the first place, less danger from high winds. Pruning can be performed with greater facilities and less expense; the fruit can be gathered with greater ease and the low heads afford protection of the body from the direct rays of the sun, which often causes on bare trunks what is known as "sun-scald"—and it is quite prevalent in some parts of the country. Another advantage of low head is in the conservation of moisture and lower temperature around the base of the tree. The objection to low headed trees on account of difficulty of cultivating the land has been overcome by practical experience. A careful teamster will do less damage to a low headed tree than one with high top. With the improved implements now in use thorough tillage can be performed as well among low headed trees as with higher. No arbitrary rule should be laid down as to the height at which a top of fruit tree should be formed. The locality, exposure and variety will have much to do with the shaping of the tree. Some varieties have an upright habit of growth while others have a drooping or horizontal habit, each requiring a training according to its requirements.—G. B. Brackert, Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Trees with low heads have several advantages over those headed high. They are not so easily affected by strong

winds, which often incline them to one side when their trunks are tall. They are not so apt to be sun scalded on their bodies. They are easy to spray and to prune. The fruit is much more easily gathered from trees with low heads than from those that are high. I know of no very good reason for having trees with high heads.—H. E. VanDeman.

Mr. C. A. Green.—Yours of the 10th, at hand and noted.

This question of training fruit trees with low heads is growing upon me annually. There are many advantages gained worthy of consideration by the fruit dealer in so doing, and my opinion is that a few years hence this feature of growing orchards will become popular. I cannot give expression of my views of the Bing cherry at this time because we have had two crop failures of it. Indeed you know the frosts practically destroyed the sweet cherries in this section this year. If we could have two good seasons for the sweet cherries I could say more about the Bing.—S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y.

An Ideal Country School.

State Superintendent C. P. Cary, Wisconsin.

I have sometimes indulged in a vision of this sort, and I think I shall live long enough to see it come true in many rural communities. A central modern school building, artistic in its appearance, within and without; well equipped in all necessary apparatus; a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher in every department; a course of study that shall include opportunities in manual training and in domestic science and domestic arts, in the elements of agriculture, or the elementary sciences that underlie it; a plot of ground of not less than six acres, skilfully divided off into grounds for sports and games, for gardening, for experiments in agriculture, for experiments with fruit, and for shaded lawn, and leading out from this in all directions, well graded roads, and teams transporting pupils from home to school and from school to home; and on this plot of ground I also see a neat cottage, designed for the home of the principal, who shall have charge of the grounds and buildings not only during school, but during the vacation period. This building must include a gymnasium with bathrooms, and it must include an assembly room and library, and here frequently in the course of the winter will assemble the people of the community for lectures and entertainments of various sorts.

Are such things so far beyond the possibility of attainment as to make all this but a vain dream? No. There are scores of rural communities in Wisconsin to-day where just such conditions could be brought about, and that, too, without greatly increased taxation, were the matter undertaken by the people with intelligent foresight and energy. But until we have worked in an humbler way, and have demonstrated by instance, after instance the benefits of consolidation we can scarcely hope to see even in one instance consolidation upon so ideal a scheme as has just been described.

I bespeak the interest and efforts of all in the disseminating of facts regarding transportation and in urging consolidation wherever the conditions for it seem favorable. No more generous or elevated thought can fill the minds of men than that of caring for the education and culture of the young.

Remove Bag Worms from Trees.—On many fruit trees and shade trees one may find the cocoons of bag worms. Each of the larger cocoons contains, during the winter, a large number of eggs. If these are allowed to remain on the tree until the eggs hatch in the spring, there will be produced from the eggs in a few cocoons enough young worms to strip all the leaves from a tree early in the summer. The cocoons picked from the trees should be thoroughly destroyed. Should it become necessary to destroy large numbers of the worms in the summer, a good plan would be to dust or spray the trees with paris green, london purple or some other arsenical poison.—Oklahoma Experiment station.

H. E. VanDeman says there are many who think they are in the peach business, but who in reality are in the seed business. They grow far too large a proportion of peach seeds and far too little of the valuable part—the delicate flesh which surrounds the seeds.

"Fast living makes fast links in the devil's chain."
"The future holds no failure to the eye of faith."
"God never forgets the man who forgets himself."

If there is any gold in the farm, the hoe and cultivator will find it.

Summer.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
George F. Cole.

All nature is one pleasing scene
When days are bright and fields are green,
And when the far off apple trees
Are murmuring in the summer breeze,
Which wanders in the morning's glow
To where the sweet wild flowers grow,
And where their tender smiles arise
To meet the grandeur of the skies.

Deep in the wood the trailing vines
Creep softly underneath the pines,
Which rear their forms in gracious mood
Unmindful of the solitude;
Along the reach of meadow lands
The sunrises lie in gorgeous bands,
And fragrant wild-winds bring perfume
From over the fields of clover bloom.

I see the plaintive twinkling rills,
The outline of the distant hills,
And blossoms gay in gleaming rows,
All wrapped about in calm repose;
Among the glossy leaves I hear
Some joyous bluebird singing near,
And earth and skies are all in tune
To welcome the returning June.

Value of Barnyard Manure.

Few realize the value of barnyard manure, in comparison with other fertilizers. In the regions devoted to market gardening, barnyard manure is found to be a necessity, if large quantities of commercial fertilizers are to be used. In some way it assists the elements found in the manure, even though these elements may be the same as in the manure. In Germany some experiments along this line have given rather surprising results. The greatest yields of root crops were obtained only when barnyard manure was used in conjunction with the commercial fertilizers. The experimenters there express the belief that this is due to the mechanical effect on the soil of the barnyard manure. Another surprising result was the discovery that even though a very heavy application of nitrate of soda was made, the plants took up less nitrogen than when barnyard manure was used in conjunction with it, and a dressing of barnyard manure alone gave heavier crops of potatoes and turnips than when nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash were applied in their commercial forms. A new fact seems to be brought to light, as it is said that a quantity of nitrogen taken up from the barnyard manure produced more substance than when the same quantity was taken up from the commercial fertilizer. Just how much the difference was we do not know, but if considerable, it should lead to some experiments to find the cause of this. Barnyard manure was found to be less valuable than manure from stalls where it had not been exposed to the weather. Experiments teach lessons that are applicable to soils of old lands, or such as are deficient in nitrogen. It is evident that in soils having an abundance of available nitrogen and humus the application of barnyard manure would have little or no effect. For it is manifestly impossible to scientifically treat any soil without knowing its mechanical construction, its content of available plant food and its usual supply of humus and moisture.

Renewing Old Strawberry Beds.—It is not necessary to set out a new bed of strawberries every year, although many do so. After the crop has been harvested lay a marking line on the bed, so as to have the rows straight, and clean out all the plants except those in the rows. If the line is near the edge of the row, so as to include only the runners of last year, so much the better. Allow only one plant every twelve inches, and then hoe out the weeds and grass, leaving the row clean and free from all growth except strawberry plants. Next scatter along each row, and around the plants, a fertilizer composed of fifty pounds nitrate of soda, 125 pounds muriate of potash and 100 pounds superphosphate, and work the ground again, so as to have it deep, fine and mellow, as such a soil is necessary when the young runners start. In this manner a new bed can be made from an old one every year, by marking off the rows a foot from the old one. Strawberry plants will last two or three years. The difficulty is that in old beds the weeds and grass take possession and crowd out the plants.

An investment in a sprayer will pay you if you have any orchard to speak of. Even if you have few insects, you can keep off the injurious fungi that sap the life of the trees.

If your oat and hay crop is cut short by the drouth, get in all the millet you possibly can, and cut it in good season. I have sown it as late as July 20th, and got a splendid crop.

In making good butter there must be plenty of time to do everything just right at the right time and in the right manner.

Pollen-Stained Sections of honey can be bleached out white by setting them in direct sunlight for two or three days.

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My Old Acadian Home.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by C. T. Lewis.

Down by the sounding sea,
Dearest, fairest land to me,
Where'er I may roam;
Laved by the Atlantic tide,
Where true friends abide,
'Tis my old Acadian home.

Majestic rivers are thy pride,
And old Fundy's ebbing tide,
Where'er I may roam;
These memories charm us still,
With each green vale and hill,
'Tis my old Acadian home.

When spring awakes thy dells,
Whippoorwill its love song tells,
Where'er I may roam;
It recalls thy scented flowers,
Thy summer enchanted bowers,
'Tis my old Acadian home.

Old home friends are there,
For us they'll breathe a prayer,
Where'er I may roam;
Parewell, land of Evangeline,
Love shall ever crown thee queen,
'Tis my old Acadian home.

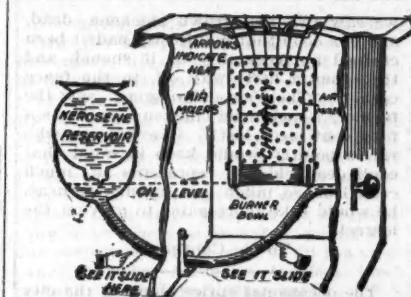
Dogs and Dog Shows.

How many subjects there are, dear Fruit Grower reader, about which you and I know but little. How little we know about dogs. I knew that there were bulldogs, poodles, spaniels, Scotch collies, greyhounds and sheepdogs but when I went into the large Rochester, N. Y. dog show yesterday and saw perhaps 500 exhibits representing about 100 different kinds of dogs I was compelled to concede that here was a subject on which I was in dense ignorance. Here is a partial list of the different breeds of dogs on exhibition: Dachshunds, slye terriers, dalmathians, poodles, maltese terriers, Welsh terriers, chow chow, whippets, Yorkshire terriers, Japanese spaniels, pugs, toy terriers, black and tan terriers, field spaniels, Irish water spaniels, airedale terriers, pomeranians, French bulldogs, Scottish terriers, Irish terriers, English toy spaniels, bulldogs, rough collies, Boston terriers, etc.

There are 189 well known breeds of dogs varying in size from those that would weigh four pounds up to nearly 200 pounds. All of these various breeds of dogs, according to the best authorities, originated from the wolf and jackal. Man in a very early state in his history, farther back than we have any record, took delight in taming wild animals. In fact, they had but little else to do but to hunt these animals and capture them, making of them companions and helpers in the chase. The first record we have of dogs is of those in Egypt recorded in the records of the children of Israel in their sojourn there. Many races of men have worshipped various kinds of animals. They have worshipped the dog; even to-day elephants, monkeys and certain breeds of cattle are worshipped and protected from death or other disaster.

When the dog of to-day lies down to sleep he turns about several times and is inclined to paw the ground or floor. This is an inherited trait. The wild dog in making his nest for the night, hidden in the tall grass, turns around to part the stout stalks and paws the earth to make his bed more restful, then lies down in assumed seclusion. A great naturalist has said that taming the dog was one of the great achievements of the human race. I am a lover of dogs. I have found no truer or more steadfast friend than the dog. He is one of the most intelligent of all animals, he has a marvelous memory. When Ulysses returned to Penelope, according to Homer, after a long absence during which he was given up as dead, his old playmate and associate, his dog, enfeebled by age, crept to his side giving evidence of recognition and affection, then dropped dead at his loved master's feet.

The dog has a keener sense of scent than most animals. Let his master precede the dog by half a day, wending his course through the most entangled forest, and his dog on being released will readily find him. It is difficult to lose a dog; he has a marvelous knowledge of direction and of unsuspected methods of finding his way home. The dogs of St. Bernard are famous for the number of lives they have saved in the mountains during blizzards that have overtaken travelers. Dogs often preserve life by plunging into the water and saving those who are drowning. Dogs have saved houses from fire and from robbers; they sleep with one eye open. You cannot enter a house at night where a dog is sleeping without awakening it. Burglars have a horror of dogs and particularly small dogs. We have a dog at



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200 acres, good residence; large bank barn, fruit evaporator, storage house and office; joins town, three blocks from postoffice, school and bank; in the banner county of western Missouri; land all level, black rich soil, no rocks, hills, timber or waste land; all in cultivation and fruit; 200 acres (5,000 trees) in ten year apple orchard, best mercantile varieties; has netted \$5.00 per tree per year. Good prospects big crop this year; bargain for quick sale; \$15,000 cash and easy terms if sold in 30 days.

J. H. LIPSCOMB, 506 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 25c, but we will accept 10c. If you will mention this paper, our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

our place which seems to consider our grandchildren his particular object of affection and protection. He follows them on their excursions and if any one pauses and speaks to the children he seems to consider it a compliment to himself, therefore he wags his tail and shows great pleasure. When these children enter our house he will lie upon the door mat waiting until they are ready to return home, although hours may elapse. He will submit to indignities from these children, they may maul him about and pull his tail and he takes no offense, but let a grown person attempt these liberties and he will teach them a lesson in propriety. I have had many pet dogs. I may in later issues tell about some of them and their interesting ways.

Senator Proctor.—There is a band of elk in the San Joaquin valley of California different from any other elk, different from the mountain elk, and it is the only specimen of that species in existence. It was considered very desirable to preserve them. They belong to a firm, Miller & Lux, who have a large ranch and have cared for them, and they propose to present them to the government. They do not wish to sell them or to have them destroyed, but they propose to present them to the government, and there is a place in the Sequoia reservation where the cliffs fence a good part of it. A little at each end will have to be fenced to keep them in. It will give them a good range and preserve a species of elk that would be exterminated otherwise.

A soft answer may be a stiff argument.

"Has your flying machine ever been actually used?" "Yes," answered the young inventor sadly. "The folks used it for kindling wood last week."—Washington "Star."

When You Whip Cream—When cream is extremely rich it can be whipped more easily if a little milk is added to it. It will also whip more easily if it is well chilled.

There is one thing necessary to make your orchard better and more lasting, and it is so necessary that without it your orchard cannot last, and that is soiling or manuring, or in other words, putting on a lot of vegetable matter.

"The man or woman to succeed in the growing of fruit or in any other horticultural pursuit must have a love for the business. He must take an interest in it and be willing to work. Then he will find it profitable."

Every one that has land should have a garden, growing a variety of small fruits, also various kinds of other fruits.

When you hear a man bewailing the interestlessness of friendship it is safe to assume that he has just tried, unsuccessfully, to get something from his friend.

Kilkenny Castle is one of the oldest inhabited houses in the world, many of the rooms being much as they were 800 years ago.

The largest tree in the world lies broken and petrified at the end of a defile in northwestern Nevada. It is said to be 666 feet long.

At the recent review before King Edward at Malta the pet donkey of the British warship Bacchante marched in front of the men.

OUR CLUBBING OFFER WITH THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER.

NOTICE that 50 cents pays for the Tribune Farmer Weekly and Green's Fruit Grower for one year. This is a proposition that should not be overlooked by our readers. Remember that our offer is to send you the Tribune Farmer Weekly for 1 year and Green's Fruit Grower for 1 year, all for 50 cents.

Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT

MR. A. F. HUNTER, a well-known Poultry Specialist, is the Editor of this Department.

THE PREVENTION OF GAPES.

By Green's Poultry Editor.

A subscriber living in Yorkville, Tenn., asks for a remedy for gapes, and the best advice we can give her is to prevent them, by putting her chicken coops off a little distance, on ground that is not affected by gapes. If she will move the coops out fifty to a hundred yards from the places where the chickens have been cooped in former years they will be on fresh, uncontaminated ground, and won't get the earthworms that carry the germs of the gape-worm; so long as the chickens are cooped on the ground where the gape-worm has its lodgement in the earthworms the chicks are sure to get them. The ground about the buildings, where the chicks have always run, may be cleared of gapes by sowing it so thickly with air-slaked lime that the earthworms are all destroyed; that would mean a bushel of lime to each square rod, probably, and means considerable expense. The moving of the young chicks off a little way is simpler and easier, they are grown to two months' old or more before they wander far, and the gapes will not "down" them then.

After the gapes get a lodgement inside the chicks it is difficult to treat them; a remedy that will kill the gape-worms will kill the chicks! A looped horse-hair inserted into the windpipe, given a twist and then drawn out, will draw out the worms detached by the twisting; but one cannot be certain he gets them all out, and the operation is a severe strain upon the chicks. Sometimes chicks are suffocated by the zealous efforts of the friend who tries to get the gape-worms out. It has been recommended to put the chicks in a shallow box covered with cheese-cloth, and then dust a little air-slaked lime through the cloth. This makes the chicks sneeze violently, the sneezing detaches the gape-worms and expels them from the throats of the chicks. A little reflection will show our Tennessee friend that "prevention" is very much simpler and easier than cure, and this is true of all poultry diseases.

There is little known about the life history of the gape-worm. A U. S. government report, by an investigator who was employed to study the gape-worm, tells us that the common earth-worm is the "host" of the gape-worm, and the letter is introduced into the chicks by their eating the earth-worms that are infected. It is certain that considerable sections of country are not infected with them; we have never known of their being reported in New England east of the Connecticut river, and other similar communities are "immune."

CAPONIZE THE COCKERELS.

By Green's Poultry Editor.

All the male chickens, except the few choice ones saved for breeding and those sold as broilers, should be caponized (castrated), for just the same reasons that male calves, pigs and lambs are castrated, namely, to improve the quality of the meat and keep down the nagging, quarrelsome disposition.

It is surprising to those who know the very great benefits gained by caponizing the males and how simple and easy the operation is, that any cockerels are grown to maturity uncastrated, excepting the few needed for breeding males. A simple act changes them from pugnacious, quarrelsome, nagging cockerels to docile, tractable creatures, that seem to have no other ambition in life than to eat and grow. The flesh of these castrated males is greater in quantity and of greatly superior quality, selling for a decidedly better price, and as it is grown at a somewhat smaller cost for food the profit is decidedly greater.

Farmers make oxen of their surplus calves, wethers of their surplus male lambs and ordinary horses of their male colts; in short, they castrate all male animals not wanted for breeding purposes.

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Rochester, N. Y.

poses. Sometimes male cats and dogs are treated in the same way, and the operation gives us better cats and dogs than they were in their unaltered state. But while thus improving by castration the surplus males of all farm stock, farmers have neglected their male chickens—possibly thinking them too small to notice. This is a serious mistake; cockerels are easier to castrate than pigs or lambs, and the operation is profitable in more ways than one. It is profitable because of the better quality of the capon meat, and because the castrated male grows to a larger size on the same (or even less) food. There is an indirect gain in the fact that the caponized males are not all the time chasing and "nagging" the young pullets, hence the pullets have the better chance to grow to a vigorous maturity. Capons do not run after the pullets, nor nag each other, nor fight; all they seem to live for is to eat and grow. As long as the cockerel is so young that no energy goes into the making of the reproductive organs the growth of castrated and normal males is about on a par, but the development of the male organs, together with the growing activity and restlessness of the natural male, consumes energy—in the castrated male this energy goes to flesh production.

To Be Continued.

KEEP THE CHICKS GROWING.

By Green's Poultry Editor.

The most important work in June, and in fact all summer—is to keep the chicks steadily growing, to the end that they reach a strong, healthy maturity in the best shape for future work. This applies with special force to the pullets, which are to be the layers next fall and winter; if we want them to do their best work then we must see to it that they not only take no step backward, but keep up a steady growth to laying maturity.

The point was well brought out by Mr. Rollins, the breeder of the Light Brahmas that scooped so many prizes at the New York show last winter. I asked him when he began to get his birds in condition for the show. He thought a moment and then replied: "I guess I began with the eggs from which the chickens were hatched!" There is a lot of wisdom in that answer. He went on to tell me how he intended to keep the chicks growing from the day they were hatched. He wants them to take no step backward; more than that, he wants that continuous, natural growth shall not be checked. He said he had not much use for a chick that gets "chilled" and is droopy for a few days; such a chick never catches up, never recovers the lost ground, and is never in so good shape again. To promote good growth and continue good health he feeds the very best of grain that money can buy. If his grain dealer says: "Here's some wheat that I can sell you ten (or fifteen) cents a bushel cheaper, and it is just about as good," he replies: "No, sir! I want the best in the market, and nothing but the very best!" There is a big moral in that, too,—for those who think they save (?) ten or fifteen cents by buying the cheaper grain. They do save the cents, 'tis true, but they more than lose it in growth of chicks. He don't want a sick or "droopy" chicken on the place, and if he sees a "peeper," as he calls them, off goes its head and it is buried deep, beyond the possibility of contaminating others. He won't breed from a bird that has ever been sick in any way, as he believes that their strength has been impaired, to an extent at least, and he won't have a breeding bird that isn't in the very pink of condition.

There is an old proverb, that a good start is half the battle,—but we must keep in mind that it is only half, and faithfully do our part for winning the other half! There are many ways in which the growth of the youngsters may be retarded. Overcrowding in the coops is a most common way. It is astonishing how quickly chicks double in size, and then double again, and the coop which seemed abundantly roomy for the flock is too crowded for comfort, especially as the nights grow warmer and the chicks need room in which to spread out. Not to have the needed room means that they perspire, and come out in the morning wet and limp. That takes just so much off their strength, and there is just so much wasted,—strength which might have gone into growth towards maturity. Overcrowding is certainly easily prevented by the application of simple watchfulness and common sense. The family should be divided in half when eight to ten weeks old, and a little later should be divided again by taking away the cockerels; this plan gives the pullets the best possible chance to grow, and they need to have that best chance if they are to give us eggs next fall and winter, when eggs pay the rich profits! The evil of overcrowding was very forcibly brought out in a visit made to a farmer in Ohio. While looking things over

we saw two half-grown chickens dead, one in a coop that manifestly hadn't been cleaned as frequently as it should, and the other a little way off, in the fence corner. "There's a dollar gone," said the farmer, "each dead chicken represents a fifty cent piece lost!" If every one who raises poultry would keep in mind that each dead chicken represents so much cash lost, so much less in cash returns, he would take more pains to prevent the losses!

To Be Continued.

The occasional spruce spurt in the city of New York, where 3,000,000 cases of eggs are receiving annually, does not count for the state at large, says Brooklyn "Eagle." Prices are exceptionally high just now on account of the severe cold snap, which extended all over the country, cutting down the city's supply.

There are producers of fancy eggs, who get \$1 a dozen from restaurants of New York's Faubourg St. Germain. The same farmers—millionaires from Wall Street as a rule—sell butter at \$1.50 a pound and milk at \$1 a quart.

There are 251,000,000 domestic poultry in the United States. A vast majority of them are on small farms, in flocks of a dozen to twenty-five or thirty. They gather their own subsistence, and receive practically no care, which explains why eggs are so cheaply produced.

England consumes vast quantities of eggs. Her importations last year were valued at \$28,000,000. She buys enormous quantities from Italy, Germany, France, Russia, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt and Morocco, as well as from the United States and Canada.

High Prices of Wheat.—In 1867 wheat was very scarce in the country before the harvest of that year, says Orleans Republican. A farmer bought about 68,000 bushels, nearly all of it from July 28th to October 20th, and not a single bushel under \$2 and from that up to \$3.40; most of it cost from \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bushel. They ground from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels per day when everything ran all right. They sold Bettis & Bailey sixteen barrels of the flour at \$16 per barrel for retailing and sold some flour at their Eagle Harbor mill for \$18 per barrel. Mr. Tanner further says that he once paid the late Ira Hanford (he cannot recall the year) \$16.60 per 100 pounds for three dressed hogs, and he once paid the late Norman Bennett \$6.30 per bushel for beans. No wonder farmers accumulated money in those good old days.

The Rhode Island Red Club Catalogue.—The new catalogue of the Rhode Island Red Club is now ready, and contains a great deal of interesting information about the Reds which will be of value to all interested in the breed. Copies may be obtained of the club secretary, Mr. W. J. Drisko, Everett, Mass., by enclosing six cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

TURNING OF A NEW LEAF

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Walter Scott Haskell.

If I should stand aloof awhile,
And gaze down on myself,
To view as soldiers rank and file
My thoughts, my love of self,
And there perceive 'twould make me
grieve—

The sins of life galore,
I'd try with might to set them right
That I might sin no more.



Farmer's Handy Wagon

Only 25 inches high. Steel Wheels. 4 inch Tires. Carries any load two horses can pull.

We furnish any size steel wheels, of any width, for any axle. Catalogue free, Empire Mfg. Co., Box 141 C Quincy, Ill.

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B B B

BOILED BEEF AND BONE

Differs from all other Meat Food. Is made from ABSOLUTELY FRESH MATERIALS. The cattle and sheep heads, lights, livers and beef are cooked, ground and bagged within ten hours of time of killing.

GUARANTEED

Cheaper than meat; safer than medicine; rich in albumen. It prevents leg weakness, bowel complaint, feather eating, and assists in moulting.

PRICE—50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50. Sample Sent Free.

D. W. ROMAINE, 124 Warren Street, New York City. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BUFF ROCK COCK FOR SALE

We have just one bird left. It is pure blooded, attractive, and desirable in every way. One year old. Price, \$1.00. Be quick if you want him. Green's Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

SQUABS are raised in 1 month; bring big prices. Money makers for poultrymen, farmers, women. Send for our FREE BOOK and learn this immensely rich industry. Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 280 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

EGGS 20 for \$1.00. Superior S. C. B. Leghorns and S. Wyandottes. A. L. CARV, Lewis, Ohio.

POULTRY PAPER, illustrated, 20 pages, trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

MONEY IN EGGS By keeping them until prices are high. Can keep eggs two years if necessary, absolutely the same as a fresh laid one. Send 2 cent stamp for circular telling HOW, also handsome ART FOLDER of the largest FANCY POULTRY FARM in this country. Address Dept. A. J. C. HEATH'S IMPERIAL POULTRY FARM, Valley Junction, Iowa.

\$1.31 FARM BELL. Big 33-pound farm bell, 16 1/2 inches diameter, made of fine crystalline metal, extra loud tone, only \$1.31. For astonishing prices on all kinds of bells for farm, factory, school, household, church use, complete catalogue, surprising trial offer, etc., write for our Free Bell Catalogue. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

12 CENTS! For this elegant Ring. Greatest value ever offered. It's ALL THE RAGE in New York. People are wearing the same on the same hand with diamonds. Diamond Pub. Co., 610 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

FREE GOLD WATCH This watch has SOLID GOLD LAD ENGRAVED CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted. We keep correct time equal in appearance to \$10.00 GOLD WATCH guaranteed 25 years. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send jewelry postpaid: when sold, send us \$2.00 and we will POSITIVELY SEND you the WATCH and CHAIN. LIBERTY JEWEL CO., Dept. Q 60 CHICAGO

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend" or the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.



SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

Cockerels, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$3.00 each; Trios, \$7.50. Eggs in season, \$2.00 for 13.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Poultry Department, 1111 NEW YORK ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

White Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets FOR SALE.

We have 10 cockerels and 12 pullets of the White Plymouth Rocks for sale at \$3.00 each. These are pure blooded birds, carefully bred, that will do you good service. Eggs of White Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13, carefully packed.—Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS

THE IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

There has been much said and written about homes in the country and how they should be planned and kept, but those which are ideal are much more rarely seen than they should be.

In the first place the house is not the home, yet it is an important part of it. It need not be large and costly, but it should be roomy enough for those who live in it, and a little to spare, and above all convenient. It is a burden to have a great house to keep in order when there is little use for a considerable part of it. In these modern days of greater knowledge of common affairs than our forefathers seemed to possess, and perhaps, yes doubtless, greater opportunities for making things handy, comfortable and beautiful we have that much the less excuse for not having them so. We have several good systems of heating dwellings, such as by hot air, hot water and steam. Almost any of them may be installed in a modern house, and often in some of the old ones that are being remodeled. The kitchen stove may be made to do duty in heating the water for kitchen and laundry use and for the bath room as well; for all houses should have ample bath rooms. A tank of hot water is a wonderfully convenient and comfortable thing to have in a house, especially in winter time.

All country houses of any pretensions to convenience should have a liberal supply of water in the most important places. This can often be provided by conducting the water through pipes from a spring that has a source higher than the house, or, by a hydraulic ram to force it up from one that is lower. The windmill may be brought into service very often and the water of a well can be raised to a tank that will put it wherever it is needed. Sometimes tanks can be located in the attics of houses and kept filled by rain water from the roofs. There are companies that make steel tanks to fit any conceivable place, and they are safe from freezing and leaking when properly made. In case of fire one might prove the salvation of the dwelling and its contents, because of its ever-readiness as a water supply, with no pumping and little distance to carry it.

There should be no blank, formal style of architecture about a country house. Space is not so scarce as in the cities and towns, where things must be cut to fit the narrow limits and to shut out the views into or from other houses. The porches can be made roomy and without the need of penning them in, so that no one outside may see or hear what may transpire on them in the balmy summer evenings, in the privacy of family life. Within reasonable limits let there be doors, windows, bays and angles in variety, and yet no fussy, gingerbread work—not severely plain and yet not too ornate.

Outside the house, in the yard, both front and back, there should be both utility and beauty. Have a few vines about the porches or running over the walls, especially if they are of brick or stone. They add grace to their barrenness, and some degree of relief from both heat and cold. Have a lawn of clean grass to the front and reaching to one side or the other. Let it not be formal in its outline nor entirely level, unless there is no chance for a slope. Have it to be looked across to some distant view, if there is one; towards some line of hills, a stream or a lake, a forest or to a neighbor's farm. It is cheerful to see the lights from a neighbor's windows when the nights are dark and stormy; and there is nothing more welcome than the rays from our own windows when we are coming home at night, cold and hungry.

Plant a few shade trees near the house, but not so near as to touch it when the trees are full grown. Set others on the borders of the lawn, and front them with groups of bushes. Put evergreens where they will keep off the wintry winds and hold the snow from drifting.

Have the roads and walks where they are really needed and nowhere else. They look better not to be straight, but in some places they should be so. Put flower beds, shrubs or trees in the curves, to make them appear naturally so. But, lay out no more in ornamental designs than can be kept in the best of order.

Have a vegetable garden handy to the house and do not intrude upon it with trees. Vegetables need plenty of sunshine and no sucking up of their moisture and fertility by the roots of other things. Make it ample in size, so that horse culture can be used instead of the spade and hoe, except where the former will not do the work. Have a variety of all the good things that a garden can be made to produce, and that is a great deal.

A country home without a good orchard and berry patch would be only half made. Have an ideal list of fruits as to varieties that will cover the entire year, as near as may be. Seek for quality as well as quantity. Consult the best authorities as to what will be best to plant. There are varieties that will ripen successively during a much longer time that is often supposed, and by taking the right steps they can be secured. Only a tree or two or a few plants of one variety may be needed to fill the vacancy, but they are none the less important for that particular use.

The barn and other outbuildings should be ample and yet not obtrusive. Everything should be comfortably housed and provided for in every way. Nothing is starved or stunted or uncomfortable at an ideal country place.

Above all there must be a loving, sympathetic, helpful household or there is no home, no matter what the outward signs may be. All these things are attainable in the lives of most country people, although they cannot be had without the expense of thought, energy, patient perseverance, concert of action and some money. Where they are striven for and obtained there should be true happiness; unless, perchance, Satan by some of his evil agencies steals in and cheats those who might and should enjoy God's blessing out of their lawful heritage.

H. E. Van Daman.

Oyster Shell Bark Louse.

We are getting numerous questions from subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower asking what to do for the oyster-shell bark louse. This is a scale insect nearly one eighth of an inch in length, not so serious a pest as San Jose scale. The young hatch early in May in this section. If the trunks and branches of the trees are sprayed with kerosene emulsion as early as possible in May the young scale will be destroyed and the old will die a natural death. Do not delay a moment in applying this spray if your trees are infested. Notice that the oyster-shell bark louse is long and cigar shaped whereas the San Jose scale is circular, like a clam shell, and much smaller than the oyster-shell bark louse. The formula for kerosene emulsion is as follows:

Dissolve one half pound hard soap in one gallon of water (preferably soft water) and while still boiling hot, remove from fire and add two gallons of kerosene. Stir the mixture violently by driving it through a force pump back into the vessel, until it becomes a creamy mass that will not separate. This requires usually from five to ten minutes. The emulsion is then ready to be diluted with water and applied. For the common scale insects and hard bodied insects like the chinch bug, use one part emulsion to 8 to 10 parts water. For soft bodied insects (plant lice, etc.), use one part emulsion to 15 to 20 parts water.

Kerosene emulsion kills by contact and therefore the application should be very thorough. It may be used against a great many different pests, but is especially valuable for destroying those with sucking mouth parts, for they cannot be killed with

arsenical poison. Price of Kerosene Emulsion, ready for use, 1 quart 30c; 1 gal., 85c; 5 gals., \$3.50.

It is far too common to see fruit trees and many other valuable and costly things planted and then left to their fate, or nearly so, says Prof. H. E. Van Daman, ex-U. S. Pomologist in Rural World. Some people seem to have the idea that their duty is done when they set things in the ground; that Mother Nature will do the rest. Nature does do a great deal for us, and, probably, far more than we often deserve, but we must not presume too much upon her efforts. We have only begun our duty. Like the mother who has the infant in her arms—is it to be made by her, very largely, whatever it will be in future life. It must be fed and trained. So must the tree or plant. This is worth noting, for many people neglect their trees, etc., after planting, plant carelessly, do not cut back the tops or branches, then complain to the nursery because the product has died. While the earth about the roots should be packed firmly, the surface soil should be kept loose, and mulched with strawy manure, which is far better than watering. Look out for trees planted in unplowed grass land, or in lawns. Dig up the sod for three feet from every side of the tree, or the grass will take up all moisture. But cutting back the tops is the thing most often neglected. See to this in your roses, blackberries, grape vines as well as your trees.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

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PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of— GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

L. M. of N. Y. wants to know how to preserve berries without losing their color; and what can be done to prevent snap beans and other vegetables from changing color when canned. He also wishes to know what book there is on preserving, canning, etc.

Reply: So far as I know there is no way to preserve berries so as to be wholesome and yet retain their natural colors. I have seen canned snap beans that were very little discolored, but I have always feared that they contained injurious drugs. We are far too notional about the looks of our prepared foods, in my opinion, and if we would only try to have things that were really wholesome and good to the taste, instead of this, that or the other color, it would be better. The Rural Publishing Co. of N. Y. city has a book on preserving, canning, etc.

J. V. Lewis, of Roswell, New Mexico, wants to know if the apple called Commerce is likely to be better than Ben Davis and other kinds for profitable growing in that section. He says fall planting is best there, because the roots get well established before the winds in springtime come, which are apt to loosen the trees that have just been set. He will also be glad to answer questions about New Mexico.

Reply: Commerce is an apple that has been tested very little as yet and it would seem to me quite risky to plant largely of it. Jonathan does splendidly at Roswell and elsewhere in that region and it is an apple of the highest merit in every way. Why not plant it? Grimes will also pay there. If any of the Ben Davis type is to be planted use Black Ben Davis, which is clearly ahead of all of that class that I have examined.

E. L. S., of Leavenworth, Kas., complains of not being able to get a good stand of alfalfa, and thinks it may be from lack in the soil of the nitrifying bacteria.

Reply: This may be the true cause of the failure. I would send to the agricultural college at Manhattan and get a few sacks of soil from the fields that have grown good crops of alfalfa and are without doubt well supplied with the necessary bacteria. I would sow this soil with the seed or at any time and it is probable that it will soon fill the ground. Early and repeated mowing of young alfalfa has much to do with the prosperity of this crop and helps to maintain a good stand.

I have a small orchard started at Williamsburg, Va., and it is difficult to get good varieties of apples that will keep during the winter, without cold storage. I have the Stayman, Ben Davis, Wine-sap, York Imperial, Sweet Bough and other earlier varieties. It seems to me that the Shockley, Ingram, and Missing Link varieties will be good ones to set, if they will do well in that section.—D. S. Harris.

Reply: It seems to me that the inquirer has some of the very best of the winter apples for that section, central Virginia, and I do not know of very good varieties to recommend in addition. York Imperial and Stayman are especially good. If any more trees of the Ben Davis type are to be planted I would advise the Black Ben Davis, as it is very dark red and very attractive in color, but I have so far not been able to observe any better flavor or later keeping quality in the specimens I have tested, but they have not been many.

Shockley is small and of poor quality, but it is a very late keeper. Missing Link has not yet proved itself of any special value except for late keeping, and there are doubts as to it really being a new variety, as many think it only the Willow. Of this I am not certain, but I do know that its size, color and quality do not recommend it to me, judging by the specimens I have seen.

Green's Fruit Grower: Will you please tell me in your next issue of a remedy for my strawberry plants. They have some sort of a blight, the leaves and berries dry up when about half ripe and do not come to perfection. I cannot find any worms. Will Bordeaux mixture do any good or arsenate of lead, and tell me when to apply them. Also give me a remedy for cut worms that trouble my tomatoes and cabbage.—James Wilderspen, Texas.

Reply:—Bordeaux mixture is the best remedy yet known for strawberry blight. It should be applied as a preventative

rather than a cure, and as soon as the new growth starts in the spring is the time to begin to spray. There should be at least two or three applications during the summer. It is a good plan to mow the beds closely as soon as they are done fruiting and burn the dry leaves, grass and weeds when the ground is damp and they are very dry. If a brisk wind is blowing it is so much the better; for the burning will be quickly over and the crowns of the plants unhurt. This destroys the germs of all diseases that are on the plants and the new growth that follows will be free from any such thing. Arsenate of lead is a good remedy for insects that eat foliage but is in no way effective in killing out fungus diseases. It is the sulfate of copper in the Bordeaux mixture that does that part of the work. The two can be used together and thus serve both purposes.

Cut worms can be killed by poisoning wheat bran with Paris green or any of the arsenical preparations. It should be moistened with water and the poison then mixed in thoroughly. If a little is spread about the plants that are likely to be troubled just before night the chances are that the worms will find and eat it. Sometimes a little sugar or molasses is added to give the bran a still better taste and induce the worms to eat it. There must be no chance for chickens to eat the poisoned bran, lest they die from it.

G. G. E. of Rogue River Valley, Oregon, wants to know if Rhode Island Greening, Hubbardston, Sutton, Tompkin's King and Oldenberg will succeed there, and if the Northwestern Greening is the same variety as R. I. Greening.

Reply:—It is probable that all will do quite well there except the R. I. Greening, which is not likely to be a good keeping apple in that section. The Northwestern Greening is quite distinct and is not so good in flavor nor so late a keeper, but the tree will endure much more severe cold and that is one of its most prized characteristics. He also wants to know what small sprayer for using Bordeaux mixture and other similar preparations on a small place, is best. Reply:—There are many good ones. The Field Force Pump company, of Elmira, N. Y., make as good as any.

Query—Would tarred paper wrapped around peach, apple and pear trees for prevention of borers injure them, or would it be safe to apply pine tar direct to trees?—"Reader." Newcomb, Tenn.

Reply:—Tarred building paper, which is such as has been saturated with coal tar, is dangerous to use for wrapping about trees to prevent borers from getting in them. I have tried it and injured many apple and pear trees in this way. It is said by some who have tried it that coal tar smeared on peach trees will not hurt them and prevents the borers, but I have never tried it. Nor do I know what effect pine tar would have. Thick paint made of pure white lead and linseed oil

is said to be an effectual preventative and to in no wise hurt the trees.

What time in June is the best time to bud peaches? Is there a certain state in which the bark or sap should be?

Should the wood part of the bud be removed? (Is the bud to be used same in June as August.)

Should the bud be wrapped or waxed, or both?

After the bud starts to grow where should the old stock be removed?—A. S. H. Scio, Ohio.

Reply:—June is not a good time to bud peach trees in Ohio, because that is rather too late for spring budding, and too early for summer budding. Bud wood may be kept over in cold storage and the buds set as soon as the bark will peel on the stocks in springtime, which is usually in May in the latitude of Ohio. However it might be done as late as June, if the budwood can be kept in good condition until then. The main requisites are, good, sound, dormant buds and thrifty stock on which the bark will peel readily.

It is not the right climate in Ohio in which to do June budding, proper; for this is done upon stocks that came from seeds the spring of that year, and the buds of the current year also. Neither would be far enough advanced then for such use. June budded trees are supposed to be cut off after budding is done and make growth from the buds the same summer. Farther south this is entirely practicable and many thousands of nursery trees are grown in this way. In all such cases the stocks must be cut back gradually, for they will die if cut back to the buds all at once. I have found that cropping back the top about half way at time of budding, and after the bud starts to grow it can be cut back fully. When the stock is dormant as in case of fall budded trees, it should be cut back all at once the next spring. It does not matter whether or not the wood is taken out of the bud at time of setting.

H. E. Van Deman.

Care of Your Watch.—In use a watch is carried in a vertical position, which is the proper position for it so that the arbores or axles or the wheels will have the same bearing at both ends. When the watch is laid on its side there is some slight deviation from the uniformity of bearing, slight, but something; and it is very probable that if instead of putting your watch under your pillow at night you should leave it in your waistcoat pocket and hang your waistcoat up so that the watch would remain by night as well as by day in what we might call its natural position, it would do even better than it has done.

The bearings, to be sure, are small, but some of the wheels of a watch make, in the course of a year, an enormous number of turns or movements, and the watch should not be run indefinitely without attention. A watch should be cleaned as often as once in eighteen months.—New York "Sun."

Mrs. Nurich—"I want to get a pair of swell white gloves to wear at a ball." Clerk—"Yes'm. How long do want them?" Mrs. Nurich—"See here, young man, I ain't talkin' about rentin' them. I want to buy 'em."—Philadelphia "Press."

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The Land of Regret.

There is a city whose gates are wide,
Its pavements pure and clean,
Where shadowy forms fit side by side
On the road called "Might Have Been."
But folks walk there with their heads
bowed low,
And heavy eyelids wet.
For ev'ry corner is haunted so
In this, "The Land of Regret."

They meet the ghosts of those other years
In dreams of memory sweet,
And wet with passionate, frenzied tears
The graves which lie at their feet;
But never, long as their lives shall last,
Can they again forget
Who once have walked with ghosts of the
Past
In this, "The Land of Regret."

They feel the touch of a hand grown still,
Its fingers softly press,
The tender passion of kisses thrill
Their own in a fond caress.
Ah, me!—but pity the folks who stray
Where long the sun hath set,
And walk with the ghosts who're laid
away
In this, "The Land of Regret."

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Thought Seeds.

"If you wish to appear agreeable in society, you must consent to be taught many things which you already know."
—Talleyrand.

"A blithe heart makes a blooming visage. A burden which one chooses is not felt. A man had better be poisoned in his blood than in his principles. A careless watch invites a vigilant foe. A virtuous mind in a fair body is like a fine picture in a good light."

If we always bore in mind this solemn truth, that life is but the vestibule of the everlasting temple, the first stage of a progress that shall know no limit, the novitiate or apprenticeship both of heart and intellect, I think we should acknowledge more fully the high importance of the trust, and endeavor to fulfill its duties in a purer and holier spirit.—W. H. D. Adams.

Women's counsel may not be worth much, but he who despiseth it is not wiser than he should be.—Amelia E. Barr.

Do not attempt to do a thing unless you are sure of yourself, but do not relinquish it simply because some one else is not sure of you.—Stewart Edward White.

"As whole acres of Persian roses are required to make a single ounce of pure otto, so the soul's balm is the slow product of a long course of right living and thinking, every separate act and thought of which contributes its own minute but precious particle of sweetness to the rich result."

Life is the only real counselor. Wisdom unfiltered through personal experience does not become a part of the moral tissues.—Edith Wharton.

Think of good that you may avoid thinking of evil. The mind of man cannot for one moment remain in a state of inactivity.—Saint Ephraim.

There are some persons who never succeed, from being too indolent to undertake anything, and others who regularly fail because the instant they find success in their power they grow indifferent and give over the attempt.—Hazlett.

Blessed is the man that endureth temptation, for when he is tried he shall receive the crown of life.—James 1, 12.

Blessings on him who invented sleep, the mantle that covers all human thoughts, the food that appeases hunger, the drink that quenches thirst, the fire that warms cold, the cold that moderates heat, and lastly, the general coin that purchases all things, the balance and weight that equals the shepherd with the king, and the simple with the wise.—Cervantes.

Senator Depew—I remember being in the executive mansion at one time and in Mr. Lincoln's office when a telegram was handed to him which gave the information that a brigadier-general, through foolishness of an extreme sort, had been captured down in Virginia. In his command was a long train of pack wagons and mules. Mr. Lincoln read the despatch and then took up his pen and said: "With that pen I can make a brigadier-general in a minute, but I cannot replace those mules."

I have recently subscribed for Green's Fruit Grower and desire to express my appreciation of your valuable publication. I have read everything in the few numbers that I have received and consider the articles of practical interest. I wish I had learned of the value of your paper before.—James Simmons, Ohio.

**COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE
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Japanese Servants.—The one fault of the Japanese servant, perhaps—in European eyes, at least—is a failure in the matter of unquestioning obedience, says Washington Star. The domestic in Japan refuses to be regarded as a mere automaton for the obeying of orders. If she is able to satisfy herself of the reason for a given direction she will carry it out, but if in her view the command is unnecessary she will not scruple to ignore it. No dire consequences ever follow such acts of disobedience, however, in the Land of the Chrysanthemum. The position of the Japanese domestic is nowhere better illustrated than in the queer custom of leave taking. Every morning as the master starts for business the whole of his dependents gather round for the purpose of seeing him "off," his return in the evening meeting with a corresponding ovation.

Foreigners are astonished at the number of servants to be found even in the most moderate of the native households. Ten or twelve are quite the usual thing, for besides a separate attendant for almost every child of the family and their waiting women, the kitchen is always liberally supplied with cooks and their assistants, while gardeners and errand boys form an indispensable adjunct to families of limited means. It must be remembered, however, that the servants perform less individual work than American domestics, and receive less wages. Food represents but an inconsiderable item in their cost. The salaries given are supplemented by periodic presents.

An Odd Invention.—Two inventors in Switzerland have designed a life preserver which not only prevents drowning, but will also sustain life for an indefinite period, and, further, is equipped with a sail by means of which a shipwrecked person may make his way to a passing vessel, or eventually reach shore.

A hollow tank fastened to the back serves to keep the person afloat, and a provision and drink chamber is fitted on the chest. This chamber is divided into three compartments, the lowest containing drinking-water, the next an alcoholic stimulant, and the third serving as an air chamber to support this weight. Access to the water and stimulants may be had through tubes which lead up within easy reach of the mouth.

Condensed food is carried in three tins on the top of the water tank. A compass also is here secured, to which may be fastened a chart of the course the wrecked vessel was pursuing. A number of blank cartridges and a pistol are also provided for use in attracting attention, and a signal of distress floats from the masthead. Surely, the shipwrecked mariner thus equipped need have little fear of Old Father Neptune.—Scientific American.

Bananas at Panama.—We will never forget the beautiful scenery here. Beyond the hills we see the rising and setting sun. A beautiful rainbow over our camp spans the land from ocean to ocean nearly every day. The climate is made for people who don't wear many clothes. The location of our camp is unique. The surroundings are unsurpassed in beauty. All around the camp is a mass of fruit and flowers. It wouldn't be hard for a blind person to detect a banana plantation or an orange grove. Don't think that the natives step out of their huts and pick bananas fresh from the plants, as they would oranges. Bananas must ripen off the plant to be fit for eating. The bananas sold in Washington after traveling over 2,000 miles are just as good as those that are ripened here. They do not grow on a tree. They grow on a big plant and perhaps fifteen feet from the ground. The plant has large leaves that grow in a bunch, and among these leaves, as if sheltered by them, are the bananas. The native cuts the stalk with a machete. We had a hundred men employed to cut the weeds around our camp, and they all used the machete.

Fertilizers.—Most of us who have studied the true worth of fertilizers and manures have often wondered why we must use quickly available potash and phosphoric acid (German potash salts and acid phosphate with manures and green manures. We know very well, to cite an example, that farmyard manure of average grade contains as much potash as nitrogen and half as much phosphoric acid. Now these proportions of plant food are suitable for all general farming crops, yet the use of such manures always gives evidence of excessive nitrogen manuring when used in sufficient quantity.

"Yes," said the boarding-school teacher, "I think that it is a model letter for you to write your fiancée. But of course you will copy it, leaving out those numerous spaces?"
"Oh, dear, no," replied the girl. "Those are for 'dearest' I have it on a rubber stamp."—Detroit "Free Press."

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was made. Cube was called into the kitchen and all left the sitting room but myself. Then I seated myself facing the door and Cube was let into the room. He glanced at me as he came in and finally sat down in the middle of the floor facing me with his head between his paws. He sat thus gazing intently at me for several moments, then with a bound he leaped into my lap, kissed my face and showed the greatest possible evidence of having fully recognized his old friend and playmate.

Finally I married and settled in a home of my own. Cube had become an old dog, and yet we all loved him and he was still quick and brave. My children loved to play with him and he treated them with great kindness and consideration, almost claiming them for his own. It was the season of mad dogs. Several people in the neighborhood had been bitten by mad dogs and the mad dog fever was on. Everybody was watching his dog fearing that he would turn rabid. We watched poor Cube and one day saw that he was foaming at the mouth and pawing at his mouth with his foot. I was filled with sadness for I knew we must kill our old friend. My wife cried, the children pleaded and wept but my first duty was to them. I called my dog into the woodshed attached to the house, and with aching heart pointed the gun through the window from the outside and fired. For some reason the charge did not kill, and I can never forget the expression of anguish in that poor dog's eyes. Immediately after I fired the other barrel and the dog fell dead. On examination we found that instead of the dog being mad a chicken bone had caught in his jaw, and it was impossible for him to extricate it. Can you imagine the sorrow with which we buried poor Cube the dog, and how we wept over his grave.

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Teach them to plow thoroughly and well.

To chop with both the right and the left hand.

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To bring in the wood for night without being reminded of it every time.

To hoe corn and potatoes and to dig them in their season.

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To be polite at the table.

To speak respectfully to every one, young and old.

To be neat and clean in the habits of dress.

To keep things "sleeked up" in their rooms.

To love the truth always.

To deal honestly with all men.

To be good citizens, loving their country and respecting its institutions.

To seek the fellowship of good men, good books and good things in nature.

—Farm Journal.

In Bad Company.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Charles H. Dorris.

Mother keeps chickens—and English sparrows also. The chickens a good deal more than pay their way, but the sparrows—

"I wish some one would shoot those sneaking sparrows," mother wearily exclaimed. "I've thrown tin cans, and stones, and dirt, and bricks, and coal at them till I am tired."

"Ever hit one?" solemnly asked father. Mother declined not to answer.

"Son, bring me your five dollar gun," said father, as he carefully raised the kitchen window.

Father took the gun, aimed, pulled the trigger, and a bird fell. Another aim, and another bird. Then a few moments wait, then another bird. At the end of an hour my son went out and brought in a dozen birds.

"Why, papa," exclaimed little Sue, "this is not a sparrow. It looks more like a blue bird, but it is not one, it's too small."

Then we all looked, and sure enough it was not a sparrow.

"Poor little bird," said father. "If you had not been keeping bad company, if you had not looked so like a sparrow, I never would have shot you. Poor, poor little bird, your company was your ruin."

It is often said and generally believed that in orchard trees, the roots extend about as far in every direction as the branches. The fact is, they extend much further, and at ordinary distances the roots not only meet, but overlap and consequently interfere. An illustration recently published in the California Cultivator shows a tree with its roots, furnished by the Arizona experiment station in which the roots extend three and a half times the distance of the branches. We are of opinion that this is not an exceptional case, though it may possibly exceed the average root spread of our orchard trees in the South. Then, again, the character of the soil and sub-soil may affect the root growth, a porous soil inviting roots downwards, and hard pan checking the downward and stimulating lateral growth.—From Farm and Ranch.

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Our Small Fruit Department

TWENTY-FIVE CENT STRAWBERRIES.

Some of the market garden growers around Boston think there is little profit in strawberries that sell for less than 25 cents per basket, and probably under the system of cultivation with high fertilization and high-price land, their estimate is not far wrong. Their aim is for quality first and as large a quantity as possible to obtain of the best berries. Methods followed by the Hittenger Fruit company are such as are practiced by many others, and afford valuable hints for farmers in the truck sections of southern Michigan.

The plants are commonly set early in the fall after some vegetable crop has been removed. These are runners of the present season's growth and are taken up with as much earth as possible. As the land has been heavily manured for the previous crop and for years preceding, no further application is needed when setting the strawberries. Rows are marked out three feet apart and plants set in at varying distances, usually one foot apart. As followed at this place a double row is set three feet apart and plants six inches in the row. They are not set opposite each other but alternating. Plants are given good clean culture and mulched in the winter with city manure. In the spring this is raked off between the rows and around the plants and they are given cultivation up to blossoming period. If there is not enough coarse material left of the manure, an additional mulch of hay is placed around the plants to keep the berries clean. After the fruit is set, a good irrigation is given, which is repeated when the first berries begin to ripen. A third irrigation is given when the picking season is half over, which produces large berries to the end.

STRAWBERRY IRRIGATION

Strawberry irrigation begins early in May. Pipes are laid over the field 100 feet apart. Water is distributed through seventy-five feet of hose. To prevent soil baking a mulch is placed along the rows and a narrow channel reserved for water. Water is started at the upper end of the row and each row watered in turn. Manure is removed from tank weekly, used as a mulch and one or two one-horse loads of rotted manure supplied. When irrigating celery, mulching between the rows is very important, as the soil should be kept cool and moist.

Irrigation is indispensable when close planting is practiced. I have quite a sale for celery plants and sometimes force lettuce and radish for early market. A few grapes, raspberries and currants are raised, from which a small income is obtained. To reduce fertilizer expenses a flock of 500 hens have been reared, which are also quite profitable. Besides my poultry and horse manure I buy 100 loads and some fertilizer each year. Two men do the work in summer, as most of the produce is retailed.

My farm is within two hours' drive of four large villages where I find a market. The entire irrigation outfit cost only \$100. Usually raise 40,000 bunches celery, 200 bushels strawberries and 600 cabbage and cauliflower. Plenty of fashionable people are willing to pay fancy prices. Big strawberries bring a fancy price; they are easily produced in narrow rows with plenty of fertilizer and water. People are willing to pay for water when it goes into strawberries, celery, cauliflower or other fancy fruits and vegetables.

NOTES ON GRAPES.

Summer pruning or pinching back is a fallacy. As the fruit and foliage ripen there is a curling on the leaf and a shrinkage in foliage volume that admits enough light to ripen fruits, buds and wood, says "Farmer's Tribune."

In Germany and in the great vineyard districts of France there is a moisture laden air and slow maturing weather in the fall. Vine dressers with a lifetime of experience and centuries of accumulated experience behind them, can and must correctly train and dress the vines. If the methods there employed were applied to western grape-growing, wonderful results are possible with the large berry and large bunched varieties, such as Moore's Early and the Worden, as well as Concord. There is a great room for the opening of good special markets with extra grown grapes in the West.

The presence of spiders among the vine is helpful, as they destroy many insects that work on the fruit and puncture, and thus admit of bees working on the grapes. Spiders are very numerous on the vines at gathering time.

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A never failing cure luckily discovered by an old Michigan Doctor.

Forty-five years ago my father who was himself a doctor, had a vicious cancer that was eating away his life. The best physicians in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering, and after the cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat.

Father fortunately discovered the great remedy which cured him. This was forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON FREY, Business Manager.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1904.

EDITORIAL

Read This: It explains the yellow notice. If you renew your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower at this date you are entitled to any premium offer made in the three past months, if you claim the premium when sending in your money, but premium plants cannot be sent until next spring. Other premiums can be mailed at once. Subscriptions can begin with any month. Read this in connection with yellow slip mailed with this issue.

Mulch newly planted trees, or keep the soil stirred about the surface which is the same thing. This is better for them than watering daily.

If you cannot grow good fruit, superior fruit, get out of the fruit business.

If your fruit does not color well on the tree, the indication is that the top of the tree is too dense and needs thinning.

Notice that where the apples are exposed to the sunshine, they are brightly colored.

Cherry trees will thrive in sod, but the fruit will be larger and finer in cultivated soil.

No, I do not approve of applying white lead paint to the bark of any tree for you cannot be sure what such paint is made of. One mixture of similar paint might do no injury to the tree and another might destroy the trees. The oil used in paints, also the white lead is often adulterated. When you apply such things to trees you should know what you are applying.

Lewis Walden says he has been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower for many years and that he thinks it is one of the best magazines he has ever had the pleasure of reading. He admires the business like way in which it deals with practical subjects. He thinks the world will be better for the work that Green's Fruit Grower is doing in enlightening the people and giving them new ideas on various subjects.

Who will inherit the earth? Why the children of course. Those who are now actively engaged in the world's work, the teachers, preachers, congressmen, senators, doctors, lawyers, farmers, fruit growers, will pass away and it will not be long before the little ones, the children, will be occupying the places now filled by those who consider themselves so important. How necessary then it is that children be brought up right and be properly directed. Who can look upon a child without considering the great possibilities of that child? The boy may become an Edison, a Lincoln or a Gladstone. The possibilities of the girl are scarcely less in this age of woman's progress.

Starvation.—Another rash man, Hubbard, has lost his life in exploring the northern regions. His strength gave out and his companions left him expecting to return. When they returned with supplies they found him dead. Hubbard recorded each day his feelings and condition as he slowly starved to death. In the latter stages he said starvation was not painful. This has been stated be-

fore. After a time the system ceases to clamor for food, and gradually insensibility and death ensue.

The Good Mother.—It might be difficult to specify who does the most good in this world. When the question is asked most people would say the clergy do the most good. Others might say that the farmer who provides humanity with food for sustenance does the most good. Others might claim that the manufacturers who furnish clothing, or the builders who make houses comfortable do the most good. In my opinion the good mother is the great benefactor of the human race. It is the thought of the good mother in the mind of the wayward son that often recalls him to paths of virtue. The kind words and wise and loving acts of the good mother can never be forgotten. Children do not always appreciate the good mother while they are children, but when they grow up their appreciation will increase. The good mother is apt to go too far in sacrificing herself for her children. If she is left with the management of a large sum of money she is apt to bestow it upon her sons who continually call upon her for assistance, or in other ways out of the kindness of her heart. It is hard work for strong, wise men to hold on to the money they have made. How much more difficult must it be for a good mother, inexperienced in business affairs, to hold on to the money necessary to make her last days comfortable.

Going Wrong.—Some days things seem to go wrong. The soap slips out of our hands and goes skating about the room, the cat gets under our feet and gets stepped on, the dog's tail is caught in the crack of the door causing him to yelp and disturb the family, the water-works leak, the bricks in the back of the stove give out and must be replaced, the cow kicks over the milk-pail, the old roan horse has the colic, everything goes wrong. When such days as these appear the best thing to do is to assume that something is wrong with yourself. You have eaten too much and your stomach is disordered, you have overworked or some one has irritated you with a thoughtless remark. I advise you on such a day to shoulder your gun or fishing rod or make some excuse for getting out into the fields or the woodland or to wander by the stream studying nature, and get all the exercise possible in the fresh air.

Going up Stairs.—Many women use up a large portion of their vitality by going up and down stairs from ten to thirty times a day. Few people appreciate the strength expended in going up and down stairs. Supposing you weigh 150 pounds. Now if you will attach 150 pounds to a rope and attempt to pull it up from one story to the next above you will get some idea of the strength expended in going up stairs, for every time you ascend to the second floor you must lift your body from one story to the other. Ladies' dresses interfere with their graceful and easy ascent of the stairs while the boys leap up two stairs at a time. Most women have not learned to economize their strength. I know of many housewives who go up and down stairs on the least pretext whereas by thoughtful planning they might save at least half the number of excursions up and down stairs. Going down stairs is not so hard work and yet it is much harder work than walking on a level floor.

Farmers' Live Longest.—The life insurance companies have accurate figures of the number of years that the many various trades and professions live and farmers are found first in that list as those who live the longest. Yet farmers are more liable to accident than the engineer on the railroad or the captain of a steamship on the ocean. He is constantly working among horned beasts that are liable to gore him, or among horses that may kick him, or among imperfect machines which are liable to rend his body. The principal reason why the farmer lives so long is that he takes plenty of exercise in the fresh outdoor air, drinks plenty of water, is generally temperate and his mind is not distressed or unduly excited as are the minds of many professional or business men in large cities.

Common Things.—It seems natural for mankind to be attracted to uncommon things. People will travel long distances to see the largest tree, the tallest building, the greatest temple, the highest mountain, the richest man, the man who has done something remarkable, even if it is nothing more than to rob an express train or break into a bank. Strange as it may appear the common things of life are the most helpful, the most useful, the most enjoyable. Nothing is so common as sunshine; there are other

lights such as the X-rays, electric lights and radium but we would not exchange sunshine for any of these. Rain and snow are common things and yet we would perish without them. The common flake of snow is a marvelous thing if we examine it with care. While our curiosity impels us to desire to see a rich man the common people are actually doing more for the world than the rich. The man who has a little farm, a little shop, a little industry of any kind at which he is working daily is the kind that is doing most to build up this country and make it a prosperous nation.

Shut In.—Many of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower are confined to their houses through ill health. Many also are living from 12 to 100 miles distant from any neighbor. One subscriber writes me that his nearest physician is 60 miles distant, therefore he has no one to attend him or his wife during sickness. People thus shut in by themselves have greater need for books, papers and magazines than others who can move about more freely. While one can accustom himself to living away from neighbors or friends it is not a condition that any one would seek. Those who are shut in by sickness have our sympathy. They should remember that fresh air and sunshine and plenty of pure water, also restful sleep are nature's restorers.

Marrying the Wrong Girl.—How many young men have made this mistake and what a fatal mistake it is to marry the wrong girl. Young men admire the dashing, brilliant, showy girl, the well formed and beautiful, the one who by her witchery conquers all beholders. The thoughtful girl, the considerate one, the wise one, the one whose mother, sisters and brothers love better than all else in the world, often does not attract the young man who is in search of a wife. A man once said to his young friend, "I know of a girl who will make you a most excellent wife." He introduced the young man into the family. There were two girls in this family and the wise friend did not deem it necessary to specify which of these two girls he wanted the young man to marry since he felt confident that any intelligent person must see at a glance which was the more desirable of the two. After several months had passed the friend who had caused the introduction inquired of the young man how he liked the lady. "Oh!" he exclaimed, "she is divine, and we are engaged to be married." "Aha," said his friend, "I was sure you would appreciate her value." But imagine the feelings of the older friend on learning that the young man, instead of choosing the bright particular star of this home, had chosen the frivolous sister, the merry maker, the flirty one, the one who no more compared with her sister in strength of character and other desirable traits than a firefly would compare with the sun. Such is life.

The Wall of Insanity.—Did you ever hear the wallings of the crazed? There is no more pitiful sound in all the wide world. It is the walling of the lost, the grieving of humanity for they know not what. In ancient days it was thought that insane people were possessed of devils, therefore they were not kindly cared for but were despised, forsaken and allowed to run wild in the woodlands and hedges. Of late years insane people have been cared for at great expense, usually by the state. Many insane people have been cured but many are hopelessly insane. Can you imagine anything more sad than the dethronement of reason in man or woman? How can you prevent your dear ones from becoming insane? The answer is by rational methods of living, by thoughtfulness and consideration. No one should confine his thought to one particular subject too long. One may dwell upon religion until his mind becomes crazed. Many have thus been made insane. One may dwell upon his studies until the brain gives way. I challenge any thoughtful person to consider astronomy and the immensity of space and the marvelous universe without having a feeling that if they should continue thinking on that limitless subject they might become insane. If we find our minds dwelling too much on one subject we should divert our thoughts to some other subject. Amusements are necessary in order to avoid insanity. Our insane asylums contain more farmers' wives than any other class. This may be owing to the fact that these women have had fewer opportunities for recreation and relaxation in addition to ceaseless work. There is no more important question than caring for the body and for the mind.

Something Big.—We consider our farms, our township, or our state large, but they are small in comparison with the earth. Rivers and lakes seem large

but they are small as compared with the ocean. Our earth seems large to us but in fact it is one of the smallest of God's creations in the way of heavenly bodies. Our sun is one million times larger than the earth. This is something almost beyond our comprehension. Is it possible for us to comprehend anything that is larger than a million times larger than our earth? Yes, we shall have to try to imagine something larger for the star Canopus is one million times larger than our sun. Truly this is beyond our comprehension. And since these creations of God are beyond our comprehension how can it be possible that we can fully comprehend the Creator himself?

How Did They Get There?—When we look upon Mars or the other planets and ask ourselves whether they are inhabited, the question arises, if inhabited, how did the inhabitants get there? The answer is, they were created on the spot. How did man and other animals get on the earth? They were created there. If we could have been eye-witnesses to the events that have occurred in past ages on this earth we would have seen first a moist vapor covering the earth, the earth being so hot that water could not stand upon it a moment without being converted into vapor. Later on we would have seen this vapor condensed into water, and would have found vast oceans and lakes covering nearly all of the earth. Later on we would have seen a rank growth of trees and other vegetation. Where did these trees and this vegetation come from? Scientists tell us that a scum appeared upon a pool and this scum they call protoplasm. From this protoplasmic scum they say all life on the earth, both animal and vegetable came. Thus we may assume that life on other planets or other heavenly bodies may have originated in the same manner. But the results are doubtless varied. It is folly to assume that the earth, among the smallest and most insignificant of all the heavenly bodies, should be the only one inhabited by live creations. But if we should visit one of these other worlds we might expect to find there a vegetation and an animal kingdom differing from that which we see on the earth. It would be necessary that they should differ because the conditions of heat, light and nourishment would differ. The animals that appeared on the earth centuries ago were much larger than those that appear now, and the trees grew much larger than they grow now.

Success.—Most people struggle bravely and persistently for success. There are some people too lazy to be successful. No person can be made successful by his friends or relatives; those who are successful must make themselves successful. You expect great things in case you succeed. If you did not have great expectations you would not struggle so desperately for success. While I do not wish to discourage you I will tell you the truth. You will be disappointed in what success brings you, no matter in what field you may labor. If you succeed you will find that there are others who have made a greater success than you have along the lines on which you have been working. This will dampen your ardor. You will also find that your friends, relatives, neighbors and acquaintances generally will not seem to appreciate that which you have accomplished, on the general principle that "a prophet is without honor save in his own country." Then again there are few things so desirable as we anticipate they may be. In childhood we long for manhood, picturing many desirable things that we may accomplish when we are older, but when we reach manhood we are more or less disappointed. In most of the affairs of life our anticipations are brighter than the realization. Consider the success of the farmer's boy who started out fifty or sixty years ago to make his fortune. At that time \$10,000 was considered a fortune. The young man fights his way bravely and secures \$10,000 but then the standard is raised and he finds that the \$10,000 man is of but little consequence in the financial world. Then he may struggle on and secure \$100,000 to find that others are worth millions, and he appears insignificant as a capitalist. Then he accumulates \$200,000 and learns that others have \$200,000,000, and that no matter how much he may accumulate there are others who far excel him in their accumulations, so though our friend has seemed to be eminently successful he must continue to have a very modest estimate of his achievements.

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Miniature.

Love makes the heart a home of good,
Eternal while the ages roll,
Hate dips a poisoned pen in blood,
And writes a wrinkle on the soul.
—Robert Loveman.

Life means to us a thousand different things:

The highest meaning is the one we miss;
And yet a warning voice unceasing sings,
Life is Eternity's parenthesis.
—Grace H. Bouteille.

The race is won! As victor I am hailed
With deafening cheers from eager throats,
and yet
Gladder the victory could I forget
The strained, white faces of the men who
failed.
—Julia Shayer, in the "Century."

Happiness in the Home.—The best way of securing happiness in the home is by having God with us at all times, and each one trying to see how many blessings and comforts they can bestow on the other members of the family and trying to shed good cheer and sunshine all around them. A pleasant word spoken or the reading of a good book or a piece of poetry casts a ray of sunshine in many a heart that is cast down and discouraged. A few plants shed their influence around us and speak of God and his wonderful love for his children, above all God's love and abiding faith in our hearts gives us peace, love and charity? Sincere earnest prayer has a great deal to do in making a happy home. A great many times worrying over things that we cannot help causes unpleasantness in the home. If we would only trust to the great Father above and not worry about things that we cannot help, but trust to Him in all things it would bring us peace and happiness.—Mrs. J. C. Burford.

Importance of Cooking.—If I, the editor of Green's Fruit Grower, were a woman I would not be satisfied until I became an accomplished cook. I am not sure but good cooking is more important than good preaching, good government or good morals, since without good cooking, good preaching, good government and good morals cannot prevail. I have contempt for the gourmand. The man who lives simply to eat is not worth considering, but the man who eats in moderation, and desires properly prepared food and is able to pay for it should have it. I am aware that more people kill themselves by eating than are killed in wars, pestilence, or famine and yet I insist upon good cooking. Some one has said that he who discovers a new dish does mankind a greater service than he who discovers a new star, for we have already stars enough, but not enough good dishes properly cooked. Not one woman in a thousand is a good cook; nor one woman in a hundred thousand; nay, not one woman comes up to a high standard of the professional cook commanding a salary of \$10,000 a year for simply cooking, preparing dishes. While the importance of cooking is conceded by most people, and desired, how short sighted is man in looking down upon those who perform this valuable service.

Men's Clothing.—Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. J. C.—The neckbands of white shirts frequently wear out before any other part. Wash the shirt to remove the starch, rip the old band off and press it carefully so it will retain its original shape. Cut a new band of linen lined with muslin, baste it in place, stitch on the machine and work the usual number of buttonholes. Make other needed repairs and the shirt will be ready for the laundry. If silk ties are soiled try cleaning them with gasoline.

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1841.

line Pour a little in a cup or bowl, dip a clean cloth in it and rub the soiled places, dipping frequently. When the gasoline gets dirty get a fresh supply and proceed as before until the ties are clean, then hang them where no dust will fall on them until it has evaporated. This does not fade the colors. Gasoline is explosive and should never be used near a fire or lighted lamp.

A suit of clothes is often improved by thorough brushing. Turn the pockets wrong side out and shake. Coat collars often need cleaning. Prepare a cleaning fluid by pouring a quart of boiling water over one-fourth pound of soap shaved fine and add a heaping tablespoonful of borax. When dissolved stir together so it will form a strong suds. Dip a small brush in this, lay the collar flat on the table and scour until clean. Rinse with clean water, hang up until half dry then cover with a cloth and press with a hot iron until dry. Borax is a great help in removing grease or soiled spots of any kind from a woolen garment and is perfectly harmless. Replace vest and coat buttons with new ones. If there are any places to be mended place a piece like the garment, or as nearly like it as you have, under the worn place. Sew this down firmly allowing as few stitches as possible to show through on the right side, darn back and forth over the broken threads catching it down to the cloth beneath. Then place a damp cloth on the place and press with a hot iron.

Laundering Lace Curtains.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Prepare half a tubful of hot water, and add enough gold dust washing powder to make a strong suds. Let them soak in this half an hour, then rub them gently between the hands and work them up and down until the water looks dark. Put them through the wringer, being careful to keep them from catching on a nail or tearing in any way. Two suds prepared in the same way are usually needed to get them clean. Rinse in clear water, then dip them in a thin boiled starch that is slightly tinged with blue if a clear white is desired. Saffron tea added to the starch will make them a delicate cream color and cold coffee gives them an ecru tint.

A frame for drying curtains may be purchased for a reasonable price or a very good one can be made at home after the style of the old fashioned quilting frames. But while they are very convenient, they are not indispensable, for the curtains can be dried very nicely without them. Cover the carpet in a room that is not in general use with clean sheets, stretching them smoothly and tacking them to the floor. Spread the curtains on them, being careful to have them straight, and pin each scallop to the sheet. They will not need ironing, for they will be free from wrinkles and look like new curtains.—E. J. C.

Currant Wine.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower.—In the April number of Green's Fruit Grower some one from Ohio asks for receipt for currant wine. I send, mine: Three quarts juice, 1 quart water, 31-2 pounds sugar. Get a five-gallon keg—one that has had whiskey in—in the morning pick the berries, wash, pick from stems, mash in a press if have one, strain and measure; add sugar, fill keg, put in cellar to ferment until no bubbles appear on top. About October then put in the bung tight for three months or longer. Then bottle. It must be made the same day berries are picked, not allowed to sour. Fill keg twice or three times a day with fresh water as long as fermenting. I have written this from memory. It has been many years since I made wine. There is none made finer, one that requires more care in the making.—J. P. Theobald.

"Mamma," asked small Margie, "is it true that the hairs of our heads are numbered?"

"Yes, dear," replied her mamma.

"Well," continued Margie, "I pulled three of mine out and there wasn't any numbers on them."

Tommy McTuff—"I'll bet we're going to move this spring sure." Next Door Willie—"How do you know so far ahead?" Tommy McTuff—"Why, 'cause ma lets me tear the wall paper off and carve my name on the woodwork."—Chicago "Daily News."

"One of the component parts of sugar," said the professor, "is an essential in the composition of the human body. What is it?"

"I know," shouted the grocer's boy. "Sand!"—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Short and Sweet.—"I like Green's Fruit Grower well, and expect to read it forever and a day," says the Rev. James Dickson.

Are You Chained To The Wash Tub



Whether a housekeeper does her own washing or not she worries and work connected with "Blue Monday" literally chain her to the Wash-Tub. We can sever the chain. Let us send you the

"1900" Ball Bearing Family Washer

FREE TRIAL Freight prepaid. No money or promise of any kind is required. Use it for thirty days; then if you do not wish to purchase return it at our expense. We pay the freight both ways. Unlike all other washers, the "1900" sends the water through the clothes and washes them absolutely clean in six minutes with no wear or tear on the garments or the operator. Perfectly adjusted Ball-Bearings do the same for it as for the bicycle—make it work with little effort.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FREE TO YOU FOR THIRTY DAYS
Write today for full information and Free Catalogue.

"1900" Washer Co., 137F Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Summer Bedroom.

"The color scheme of the bedroom is of great moment, for colors are the voices of light. Color is a great nerve stimulus, and change of color is oftener needed than change of air. White is the happy balance of all colors, and therefore gives an evenness of temper; it is also the least absorber of germs and odors. We should have as much white as possible in our bedrooms. A red bedroom, or red in any of its variations, could never be cool and restful, and in summer it is particularly bad, owing to its heating influence on the blood. Blue gives coolness and rest, and has been found beneficial in the treatment of the insane. Yellow is entirely too inspiring and very trying to the nerves. It had best be used sparingly, or in its amber tones with blue. It is nearest to the color of the sun, but for rest we must have shadow. Green is soothing, and to many persons a better balance than blue.

"The floor should be left bare, or covered with fresh matting, and wiped over every day with a damp cloth to collect the dust. If rugs are used, several small ones which may be easily cleaned are better than a single large one, and many pretty ones of domestic manufacture may be obtained. There should be as few curtains as possible and no portieres, and the former should be washable and of a fabric which will allow the sun's rays to penetrate. Light flowered cretonnes are refreshing, wash well, and when made into slip covers for the furniture are the cleanest covering.

"Brass beds are the most sanitary, but with a little care there should be no trouble with wooden beds. The bedding must be as light and open as possible, to allow the current of air to pass through. A silk coverlet, while it is a non-conductor of heat and retains the heat of the body, does not allow us to use the vital force which constantly surrounds us, so a pure wool blanket is the best.

"The oed, it is believed by many, should always be placed with its head toward the North Pole in our Northern Hemisphere, as the cool electric forces from the magnetic needle are needed in the brain, the most heated portion of the body. If two persons have to occupy the same room, two beds are an absolute necessity, especially if there be a difference in ages, as the older will always take the vital force from the younger."

Recipes.

"Jennie's Johnny Cake" is mighty good with the morning cup of coffee. The recipe calls for 1 tablespoonful sugar, butter the size of an egg, 1 egg, 1 cupful milk, 1 cupful flour, 1 cupful Indian meal and 2 level teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Shredded Pineapple.—Select fruit that is full ripe—even pines in which soft spots are found are preferable. Pare the pineapple and remove the eyes. Hold the fruit in the left hand, and with a fork tear or shred the pulp, leaving the hard core. Put the shredded pulp in a dish, covering each layer with powdered sugar. Place the dish in the ice box, and allow it to stand twenty-four hours before serving. Allowing the fruit to stand in this way makes it soft, juicy and much more digestible than if eaten when first prepared.

Sweet potato croquettes are delicious and they are often served with French peas as an entree. They are made of

two cupfuls of well-seasoned mashed potatoes, to which add the beaten yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter, a dash of cayenne; stir over the fire until the potatoes leave the sides of the pan; when cold, form into small croquettes, roll them in egg and bread crumbs and fry them in hot fat to an amber color. Serve on a napkin and garnish with parsley.

Pineapple Lemonade.—Cold drinks with fruit flavors are always in demand. A delicious variation of lemonade can be prepared by the following recipe: To 1 good-sized pineapple allow 6 lemons, a pound of sugar and 3 pints of water. Boil the water and the sugar together, for about five minutes, or until they form a syrup. Then strain and stand aside until cold. Pare the pineapple, remove all eyes, and grate the pulp carefully, preserving all the juice. Extract all the juice from the lemons. When the syrup is cold, add the fruit and ice. If a little more elaborate drink is desired, add an orange cut into slices and a small bottle of Maraschino cherries, both juice and fruit.

Hints to Housekeepers.

To remove the squeak from a wicker chair or settle, chalk the parts upon which the friction falls. The same advice holds good with willow hampers.

"Do you still sprinkle your clothes with cold water?" asked the veteran housewife, pityingly, of the five-weeks bride. "Then let me tell you something. Use hot water. It will dampen the clothes more evenly, and they will be ready for ironing sooner."

Flies will not settle on windows that have been washed in water mixed with a little kerosene.

Some persons claim that baked potatoes are more delicious if they are half cooked by boiling before going into the oven.

The unsightly face of a bisque doll may sometimes be restored to something like its pristine beauty by rubbing it with a soft cloth oiled with butter.

To look cool is so much more important than to feel cool! That is one reason why the transparent black gown, that shows the neck and arms through, is so popular for warm weather. "How cool you look!" is the admiring, envious comment such a frock elicits. Isn't that worth while?

Sunburn will yield to a liniment of lime water and linseed oil, which most mothers of little children keep in the emergency closet for burns. A quarter of an ounce of the oil to half a cupful of lime water are the right proportions.

A Canadian paper calls attention to a nursing bottle advertisement, which concludes with the words: "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled." Pretty hard on the poor child. This advertisement should have been illustrated with a picture of the man who wrote the ad.

In order to be popular, forget to say a good deal.—Felix G. Prime.

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Housekeeper Magazine,
Women's Magazine,
Vick's Magazine,
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Green's Fruit Grower.
All five papers one year for \$1.00. Publisher's price, \$1.95. See other liberal offers on another page.

EDITORIAL

Whitewashing Fruit Trees.—A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks what benefit is derived from whitewashing fruit trees, also when is the best time and whether anything except lime and water should be used in making the whitewash. Reply: Whitewash is applied to the trunks and branches of fruit trees for various purposes. Peach trees are sprayed with this mixture in winter to prevent injury from severe freezing. The whitewash is assumed to prevent borers from attacking the trunks of trees and makes the trees less desirable as hiding purposes for various insects. I have never found it necessary to whitewash the trees in my orchard. Salt mixed with the lime and water will make it adhere better. Poisonous material or distasteful substances can be placed in the whitewash if desired. But where the trees are healthy and not attacked by any insects I do not see any reason for whitewashing them. Whitewashed trees do not look so well as those left as colored by nature.

Bearing Children a Duty.—Rev. E. Baahyager writes Green's Fruit Grower that he deems it the sacred duty of every married woman to bear all the children she possibly can, and that she offends God by declining to do so. He says supposing the mother of Christ refused to give birth to children, or the mother of Edison the inventor, or of other benefactors of the human race. What loss would have occurred. Reply: Yes, these thoughts seem correct, yet there are exceptions to nearly all rules. Some women can bear children only at the risk of death. A poor family might justly object to a family of twenty-five children all doomed to the miseries of the poor-house, or a slave mother might properly object to bearing children to be sold as slaves.

The editor should know everything but he does not. He is called upon to tell in what mixture to dip scabby potatoes, to explain in regard to the various varieties and color of paeonies, to tell people suffering from various diseases what they should do, to instruct in regard to building houses, barns, ice houses, cold storage houses, how to improve soils, how to prune, plant, what farm tools are best for various uses, what kind of wife or husband would be most desirable and numerous other questions of similar character come in by almost every mail. The editor desires to be helpful, and is glad to receive inquiries of this kind, and answer the questions to the best of his ability, but sometimes he is obliged to say he does not know since he does not know everything.

Man Learns.—Man has been defined as a being who learns. In a certain sense it may be claimed that animals do not learn as man does. Dr. E. B. Olmstead says that a bird builds its first nest as well and in the same manner as it builds its last. There is no improvement in its architecture; and that a bee in making its first honey or its first cell is as successful as in making its last, its work being instinctive, but man learns and is thus progressive. Man's first house was a cave or a pile of brush and poles leaning against rocks, but he learned to build better house and his architecture has continued to improve throughout the ages up to the present time. Man's implements of warfare and utility were at first rude, but he learned how to improve upon these implements, and continues to learn and will continue to improve in ages to come. The faculty of being ready to learn and having the ability to learn seems thus to be a distinguishing line between man and the lower animals.

Hydraulic Rams.—A subscriber asks for advice as to how to keep his ram working forcing water from a lower level to the house and barn. His ram stops working occasionally evidently through lack of air in air chamber. Reply: When I was a young man on the farm we had a ram which threw water up hill to the house and barn for many years. We found that it must be fed with air or it would stop occasionally. Therefore we made a small hole with the smallest needle we could force through the lead pipe, close to the ram in the pipe that led to the house. After a time this hole would wear so that it let in too much air,

therefore we would be obliged to stop it by pounding with the hammer and make another small hole.

Mystery of the Universe.—From the earliest records of history mankind has been deeply interested in the mystery of the universe but the mystery has never been solved. We find ourselves floating around in unlimited space on a globe of matter called the earth, flying faster than a cannon ball and moving in various directions and yet with precision. We see the sun a million times larger than the earth and know of other heavenly bodies a million times larger than the sun. When we attempt to solve the mystery of all these marvelous creations, of which there are countless millions, we have to exclaim, "How great is this mystery! Will it ever be solved?" No, the mystery probably never will be solved during our lives. How it is possible for any creative being to create such marvelous heavenly bodies as the sun, or the numerous stars that stud the heavens, or how this creative being should create even the creatures of the earth is a mystery that never will be solved. There are people who think that certain books solve these mysteries, but to my mind they do not solve them. Probably man is too insignificant in intellectual powers to understand the mystery if it were explained to him by divinity itself.

Have you a sick horse? Be careful how you approach this horse. If you drive against the wind and this horse sneezes, or coughs, particles from his mouth or nostrils may be blown directly into your face. If the horse is attacked with glanders, and you catch the disease, you will surely die. Glanders is a fatal disease for men. The disease can be contracted from diseased horses.

A BAD BOY.

The mother of Mark Twain, the great American humorist, and perhaps the wittiest man the world has known, and at the same time one of the wisest men, says that when Mark was a boy he was a bad boy. That is, he gave his mother more trouble than all the rest of her children. She could not keep him in school. He could not resist the impulse to play and enjoy himself outdoors in the sunshine when he should have been confined to his hard bench with his head bent over in study. His mother on various occasions tried to punish Mark Twain, but he was a lively boy and she was somewhat advanced in years, therefore he would escape every time. One time when she approached him with a switch he dodged behind a tree and she found it impossible to catch him, he was such a quick dodger. But the mother owns that when Mark became a man he was very kind to his poor old mother and did everything in his power to make her life pleasant and her days long upon the earth. When Mark grew up he told his mother that he was going to pay her for all the trouble he had made her when a boy. This should teach you and me, reader, to have patience with our boys. They do love to get out into the open fields among the flowers and the growing things, along the brookside or by the pond, or in the woodlands, and they do have a dread of being shut up in a school-house where they are compelled to learn lessons which they do not fully understand. So long as our boys are not vicious we should be thankful and patient, hoping for the best.

LEARN TO PEDDLE.

Farmers have a horror of peddling their products. There are many farmers situated near large towns or cities who might send into the market almost daily produce from their berry fields, orchards and gardens and who might secure a large revenue from this source who are deterred from the horror of peddling. It is well to train one of the boys upon the farm to peddle. Encourage him by starting him in growing strawberries, blackberries, currants and other small fruits. You will be surprised at the annual income that such a boy will bring in during the year. It is not well that the load be made up entirely of one item. It is far better to have numerous items upon the wagon so as to meet the wants of customers. You will find customers depending upon you, after a time, for your superior butter, your buttermilk, your fresh laid eggs, your attractive apples, your crisp heads of cabbage, the beets, turnips, cucumbers and other articles from your garden, but the largest profits will come from strawberries and other small fruits.

Over Reaching.—Dr. E. B. Olmstead tells the following story credited to John Wanamaker. There was once a king who offered to give a certain individual all the territory he could surround on foot from sunrise to sunset. The young man started out with an armful of stakes to mark out the territory. He

rushed ahead with great vigor desiring to cover as much territory as possible. Stake after stake was set, and when the sun was but a few hours high, toward evening, there was a long distance for him to encompass before he should reach the last stake. He struggled on desperately but his strength was failing. At last, by supreme effort he reached the goal and set his last stake, then he fell dead on the spot. This illustrates the over-reaching of many men in these times in physical and mental effort, in order to get together wealth. Men wreck their lives in the effort to secure wealth which, in most instances, they do not need. How much wiser it would have been to have moderated his desires, to be satisfied with a moderate extent of territory, which would have been sufficient for his wants.

EDITORIAL REPLIES TO INQUIRIES

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower writes that his boys are getting tired of working out for neighboring farmers, or of farm work generally, and desire to engage in some line of business. He asks whether it is possible for them to start in the canning business without much of any capital, working up gradually as they gain experience. Reply:—While everything is possible, with the right kind of boys, I should think that they would have a hard time working up a canning business without capital, as large capital is required in the canning industry. However, it might be well for one of these boys to engage at work in a canning factory all ready established. By staying with this factory for several years he would learn much about the business. He might make arrangements so that he could be engaged in different departments different seasons so as to get a general idea of the entire management. After a time this young man, if he has ability, might make himself capable of starting a canning factory in his locality, issuing stock and persuading farmers in the neighborhood to buy the stock. Many canning factories are started in this way. But for the average farmer's boy the best thing he can do is to grow strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes and other small fruits, and at the same time to plant out orchards of apple, peach and a smaller amount of other fruits. This is an enterprise in which there is but little risk. There is in almost every instance a home market for the product and the business is one that exercises the intellect and furnishes an opportunity for all the enterprise the boys may possess.

The Lawn.—A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks what should be done with a lawn which is about run out. Reply: It appears that this lawn has been run over with the lawn mower for many years and the roots of the grass have not been allowed to extend deep owing to the fact that the grass has been clipped so short. If the use of the lawn mower is omitted for the entire season the lawn will be greatly benefited. Sow immediately some good commercial fertilizer at the rate of 500 or 1,000 pounds per acre. The earlier this is sown in the spring the better. Every fall I allow grass to grow quite high so that it will get a deeper root for winter protection and to encourage the growth next season. Remember if you keep the lawn mowed down close the roots are correspondingly short. I judge that this lawn needs fertility and rest.

Blanche Arnold, a farmer's daughter, says that she considers Green's Fruit Grower the best paper she has ever read. She says she saves all the old copies of Green's Fruit Grower and has quite a large pile of them which she looks over again during her spare hours.

Irrigation.—Wonders are being accomplished by irrigation in many parts of the West. Deserts have been reclaimed and made more productive than the best Eastern farms. There is a limit to Western irrigation since there are not lakes and rivers enough to moisten all of the arid plains. Irrigation has been attempted in New York state on small areas with varied success, more particularly with garden products and strawberries. We have one irrigation plant embracing fifty-five acres, the largest known in this state. The water is carried to the elevation through cast iron pipes. It requires much experience to irrigate successfully in New York state.

Yes, grape vines or the branches of any kind of fruit trees may be girdled, or wound tightly with wire for the purpose of causing the vine or branch to bear earlier and more abundantly. Do not girdle the branches of a tree or vine so large that it would destroy the vine or tree if that branch should perish, as it is likely to do after being girdled, or bound with wire. Girdle in early spring.

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We sell the celebrated IMPERIAL DUPONT and MARCEAU Band Instruments at about one-half the prices others ask for the same high grade goods. For our Free Band Instrument Catalogue, also our Free Booklet, entitled, "How to Buy Band Instruments," for large illustrations and complete descriptions of our large lines of brass instruments, also everything in Drums, Clarinets, Flutes, Saxophones, etc., etc., for the free catalogue, our guarantee and refund proposition, for the most liberal band instrument offer ever heard of, for the new method of selling instruments fully explained, for something new and immensely interesting to every bandman, cut this ad out and mail to us today.

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Made in two styles.
These weeders combine at a trifling cost all the features of a spring-tooth harrow or cultivator. Agents outfit and prices. Send \$1.25 for one large and one small weeder, express paid, or one small handle for 50 cts., or 3 for \$1.50, postpaid. Send P. O. order or U. S. currency. Write at once.
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NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For specific ophthalmic sore eyes, HARRY CO., Iowa City, Ia., have a cure.

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Cutaway-Extension Reversible Harrow
A bonanza for fruit growers and orchardists. Also two-horse size for larger orchards. E. G. Mendenhall, Gen'l Agent, Box 303, Kimmunity, Illinois.

The Superior Cream Separator
Gets ALL the Cream in 10 to 20 minutes. Simple, scientific, practical. Never fails. 40,000 Farmers use it. Does not mix water with milk. Least trouble and expense. Our Binding Guarantee assures your satisfaction or money back. Write today for particulars.
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For Post Holes, Wells, Prospecting for Minerals, etc. A man can do thrice the work with an "Iwan" than with any other. Used by U. S. Gov't.
Highest award, World's Fair, 1904. 4 to 10 inches \$2.50; 12 inch, \$4.00. Sample at special price to introduce. Show to your hardware dealer or write for particulars.
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TAPE-WORM KILLED WITH READ, GUARANTEED. BUCKLEY FREE, BUCKLEY FIELD & CO., 132 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

PUT POTATOES
as they're dug into our Ventilated Bushel Crate. Store them without rotting—less decay—one third time saved. Strong—no breakage. No. 2—5c; No. 1—heavy—10c. Ask for free booklet No. 11.
Donova Caperaga Co., Geneva, N. Y.

Cutaway Tools for Large Hay Crops
CLARK'S Reversible Bush & Bog Plow.

Cuts a track 4 feet wide, one foot deep. Will plow a new cut forest. Will double as a land harrow. Moves 10,000 tons of earth, cuts 30 acres per day.

His Rev. Cut Plow cuts a furrow 7 to 10 inches deep, 12 inches wide. All of these machines will kill weeds, grass, wild mustard, charlock, hardhack, sunflower, milkweed, thistle, or any fast plant. Send for circular.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

The CLOVER LEAF Cream Extractor.
Don't mix milk and water. Has utmost cooling capacity. Inner can instantly removable. No water required in winter. Air chamber over whole can. Improved faucet, and many other important features described in our FREE catalogue which is a dairy education in itself.
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SAN JOSE SCALE
and other INSECTS killed by **GOOD'S**
Caustic Potash Whale-Oil Soap No. 3
Endorsed by U. S. Dept. of Agri. and State Experiment Stations. This soap is a Fertilizer as well as an insecticide. 25 lb. kegs, \$2.50; 50 lb. kegs, \$4.50; half barrel, \$7.00; per lb. barrel, \$25.00. Send for circular.
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Editorial Comment.

Barefooted Boys.—Who is so happy as the boy who takes off his shoes and stockings for the first time at the beginning of summer? I remember how I enjoyed this change when I was a child. It often occurs at corn or potato planting time. How sensitive my feet were to the lumps and stones in the soil for a few days. How soon my feet became hardened to being thumped and bruised or to being pricked by briars and thistles. How brown and rough and red my feet became. How light footed I felt; how easily I could leap and run unencumbered by several pounds of shoe leather. Physicians say that it is healthful to go barefooted. The pores of the feet carry away a large portion of the waste of the system. When the feet are confined in shoes these pores do not act so freely and the feet are not so well ventilated as when we go barefooted. City children seldom enjoy the delights of running barefooted. I have heard of men who went barefooted all winter, walking over snow with bare feet without experiencing pain. It is wonderful how we can accustom ourselves to exposure.

A Genius.—I have a friend who is a successful fruit grower and farmer. He works hard all day long, employs but little labor and yet finds time to tap his own shoes and those of all his family. He has made easy chairs, writing desks, bureaus, sofas and book cases and is handy with his tools in housebuilding or elsewhere. He shoes his own horses, repairs his own machinery. He is superintendent of the Sabbath school and a leading man in his church affairs. I call this man a genius, but in fact a genius is a man who devotes his life to one thing and does it so well as to surpass all others.

Many people give the Bible credit for sayings that cannot be found in the Bible. The following are some of the sayings that are supposed to be in the Bible but which cannot be found there:

"He tempers the wind of the shorn lamb."
"In the midst of life we are in death."
"That he who runs may read."
"Prone to sin as the sparks fly upward."
"A nation shall be born in a day."

White Grubs.—Every year the subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower make complaint that the white grubs eat the roots of their strawberry plants. Whenever the strawberry plant withers, there is evidence that the white grub is at work at its roots. These grubs infest grass lands, both pasture and meadow, therefore newly turned sod land should not be planted to strawberries. Such land should be planted to corn or potatoes for a year before strawberries are planted. If pastures and meadows are plowed in the fall, not very deep, many of the white grubs will be destroyed by the frosts of winter. We know of no remedy for destroying the white grub except to dig them out and kill them since Paris green or other poisons will not reach them.

Bees Dead.—The winter of 1904 has been a disastrous one to many interests and particularly to bee keepers. Bees seem to have wintered fairly well but when the first warm days of spring occurred at an early date they moved out of the hive. Then severe cold weather followed suddenly and the bees did not seem to be able to get back to their accustomed winter quarters, therefore in many instances every hive of bees on some places near Rochester, N. Y., were destroyed, and I hear of similar complaints from other localities. This is a great loss to bee keepers and must affect the honey market. If the bees are as seriously injured as I fear they are we will now be able to test the claims of certain people that bees are injurious to fruits. My opinion has been that they are helpful to fruit and that every fruit grower should welcome the honey bee as his friend. If the bees are largely destroyed in Western New York we will watch and see whether the fruit crops are helped or injured by their absence.

Splitting Bark of Trees.—I have never slit the bark of fruit or ornamental trees and have never considered that there was any benefit in so doing. The question has been recently raised by a correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower. Mr. F. M. Chase of Vermont writes us as follows: Where I have grafted trees and find that the graft has grown much faster than the stock into which it was set, it is my practice to slit the bark from the enlarged graft to the ground in half a dozen places, making straight cuts up and down through the bark, leaving an equal distance between the cuts. When this slitting of the bark is done in the spring I find the slits open-

ing and new bark forming the full length of the slits and the trees seem healthier and better for it.

Horse Radish roots grow freely when planted in well prepared soil even though there are no leaves on the tops of the roots planted. Thus horse radish roots are cut up into 2 or 3 inch lengths and planted out with the top of the root an inch or two below the soil and they grow readily. They should be planted in rows far enough apart to admit of the cultivator and about six inches apart in the row. The ground should be well manured. The deeper and finer the soil the straighter and longer the roots will become.

Jacob Moore.—I am pleased to see in American Gardening a full page telling of the good works of Jacob Moore, one of the notable producers of new and valuable varieties of fruits. This page contains a fine portrait of Jacob Moore and a cut of the Diamond and Brighton grape, valuable varieties, which Mr. Moore originated. Jacob Moore was the originator of the Red Cross currant and many other valuable currants. I consider the Red Cross currant a remarkable variety. It is remarkably vigorous in growth, is a great yielder and the fruit is remarkably large. But the peculiar feature of the Red Cross currant is that it is remarkably sweet for a currant. It is the only currant that I have ever eaten with sugar and cream the same as I eat strawberries. Other varieties of currants are too sour to be thus eaten by me. I am sorry to say that Jacob Moore, like many other men who have done excellent work, has not been well rewarded. At present new fruits are not attracting the attention that they did in former years.

Roses Start Late.—At the Golf club, of which I am a member, a border of roses was planted this past spring. A severe drought followed and up to July 1st the transplanted rose bushes did not look as though they would live since no buds had started. Many inexperienced persons might have given up the enterprise as a failure. July 1st heavy rains came and in a few days nearly all of these roses began to send out buds. If the bushes when planted had been cut back more severely scarcely any of them would have perished. It is often the same with blackberry, red raspberry and other plants of that kind. Where dry weather follows planting they do not start growth rapidly and the planter is often discouraged and considers the planting a failure. But if the plantation is continued in cultivation very often a new growth is sent up from the roots of the plants, and the plantation is made a success.

CLERGYMEN AND FARMING.

A clergyman writes Green's Fruit Grower that he is a college graduate, has preached successfully for several years, is married, has no children. His health has failed him and he finds it necessary to secure outdoor work. He is a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower and is fascinated with fruit growing. He has no capital and asks for advice as to what he had better do.

Reply: I would advise that you serve one season's apprenticeship at least, from April to December, on a fruit farm. You should be able to earn from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month boarding yourself during this period. Remember that fruit growing is a business, and that no one can expect to undertake any business without some practical knowledge of it. Then after this short apprenticeship you would have much to learn and would have further difficulty in getting started on a fruit farm of your own. I do not advise ministers to stop successful preaching in order to grow fruits, nor do I advise other people to change their occupation if they are doing reasonably well as they are. You could not, if you owned land, get much revenue the first few years from fruit growing, therefore you see the difficulty since you are worse off than this as you have no land, no capital and no experience. And yet I would not discourage you since men have worked out of as difficult positions as this. Possibly after you had worked one season an apprentice on a fruit farm the proprietor might find you possessed of such remarkable executive ability as to warrant his paying you a much higher salary, in which case the best thing you could do would be to accept the position and stay there until you could accumulate capital enough to enable you to start a small fruit farm of your own. When you do start for yourself I advise you to buy not over 20 acres if your capital is small. Much can be done on 20 acres devoted largely to the various kinds of small fruits, with orchard trees planted around the line fences and occasionally in rows across your farm.

DON'T SEND US A CENT

We Prepay All Transportation Charges, and deliver this ideal **STANDARD WASHER** direct to your door without asking you for a penny in advance. Just drop us a line, stating that you need or can use a washer in your family, and we will immediately ship one with all transportation charges prepaid.

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A STANDARD WASHER is different from any other you ever saw. It cleans the clothes of a small wash as well as a large one. It takes the dirt as thoroughly out of the wrimbands, neckbands, collars, etc., as it does out of sheets, pillow cases and table cloths. It will wash one pair of socks as cleanly as it will a tubful of sheets. With the double rotary motion you do the same amount of cleaning with ONE HALF the amount of labor and within a quarter of the time that any other washer requires. We don't ask you to accept our word for this, we simply want an opportunity to prove to you, without asking for a cent of your money, that our Standard Washer will do all that we claim for it. It don't cost you a cent to make the test, we deliver it free of charge right to your door. You keep it and try it for thirty days. If you do not find it does all and even more than we claim for it, if you don't find it to be the easiest working machine you ever saw or heard of, if you don't say after thirty days' trial, that it is a heaven-sent blessing to every woman who has to wash clothes, then we will be glad to make you a present of the machine, free of any charge whatever. If you want us to send a washer **FREE ON TRIAL**, for use in your own family, or if you want to act as our agent in your neighborhood, send us your name and address and you will hear from us by next mail. **WIARD MFG. CO., 63 West Ave., East Avon, N. Y.**

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Is adapted to picking apples, peaches, pears, and the smaller fruits. It is an **absolute success**, and is the only Picker that picks with satisfaction. The elastic steel fingers close like the human hand by pulling a cord that runs through the eyelets at the top, and open when the cord is relaxed. You stand on the ground and pick the fruit from the top of the tree. The Picker holds a dozen or more apples, peaches, or pears, thus saving time in emptying. The screen is no longer used, as it has been demonstrated that the fruit is not bruised without it.

I WILL SEND A SAMPLE PICKER WHERE I HAVE NO AGENTS, EXPRESS PREPAID, FOR \$1.25.

Write for particulars how to secure exclusive control of the sale of the Picker in one or more counties for fifteen years. Agents wanted to sell territory and the Picker. Can make from \$5 to \$10 per day. Address,

W. S. MORGAN, Hardy, Ark.

Pat. July 22, 1902.

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This complete set given to all who send us \$50. for our paper one year and 100. additional if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c. for paper and complete set. Sent prepaid.

Address, **Green's Fruit Grower, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



Nature Studies

WHAT IS DEW?

Every reader of Green's Fruit Grower is familiar with dew, particularly the farmer's boys who have to chase through the wet pastures for the cows, or those who have to wait for the dew to dry on the new mown hay before they can spread or rake it. One might as well wade through a mill-pond as to pass through a grain field or meadow when the blades are covered with dew. It is possible for tons of water to cling to the tall grass or grain of the field at one time. The question is where does dew come from and why does it collect on the grass, etc? You have seen drops of water collect on the outside of a pitcher containing cold water. These drop are drops of dew, and their presence on the pitcher is due to the same cause that brings the dew upon the grass and plant. The water in the pitcher is cooler than the atmosphere, therefore the air outside the pitcher becomes cold and condenses, forming drops of water. The earth and plants are warmed by the sun during the day but at night by radiation the heat escapes from the earth and the plants become cooler than the atmosphere therefore, the air about these plants is cooled to a point where the moisture in the air is condensed, and settles upon the grass or plants in the form of dew. Dew does not form on cloudy days for the reason that heat does not radiate from the earth so freely on cloudy nights. Dew does not form when the winds blow for the reason that the air is kept moving and the winds tends to dry up any moisture that might fall. Apples picked from the tree and placed in piles upon the ground have been supposed to sweat, but this is an error since the water found upon the apples is simply dew. The fruit being cooler than the air, causing the moisture from the air to condense upon the apples.

Dew serves a helpful purpose by moistening plants that may be suffering from drought. All plant life is benefited by dew. It seems strange that the air about us which we breathe can contain so much moisture. In fact all the water of the earth and the oceans has over and over again been all absorbed by the atmosphere, to be condensed and to fall in rain or dew, to be carried back again through ditches, brooks and rivers to the sea.

Natural Phenomena—Meteors.—Rocks and masses of iron are continually falling upon the earth at the rate of nearly a thousand each year. These meteors come from some part of the heavens. When at night we see a shooting star blazing across the sky quite likely we are looking upon the blazing rock or mass of iron that may fall upon some part of the earth. Why are not people more often killed by these falling masses, the speed of which is greater than that of any cannon ball? Three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered by water, therefore many of the meteors fall in the ocean. A large portion of the earth is desert or mountains uninhabited, therefore many may fall there. We rarely hear of men being killed by falling meteors, yet there is danger. Fallen meteors have been found that would weigh from twenty to fifty tons, so large that they could not be moved successfully great distances. Many of these were harder than the hardest steel. Truly there are strange things going on around us.

Not in Nature.—I have never known in nature anything that actually died to live again. There are objects in nature that might seem to be dead which are not. In winter if we look upon the lifeless trees we might say that they are dead. Or, if we look upon the seeds of wheat, corn or garden vegetables we might say they are without life, but this is a mistake; they are alive. I have a friend who stopped breathing four minutes after a surgical operation; she recovered but she was not dead. People have been revived from drowning after being apparently dead for an hour, but as a fact they were not dead. But in the supernatural we have instances of the dead coming to life. We have this

in the resurrection of Christ and in several other instances alluded to in the Bible. These were not natural resurrections but supernatural and the two should not be confounded.

Warming Houses by Sunshine.—Since coal is a serious item of expense and coal year liable to be higher in price, and since sunshine is known to be so healthful and invigorating and so destructive to germ life, is it not a wonder that greater consideration is not given to the warmth of the sun in warming houses when they are constructed? It is possible to build a house so planned that a large portion of the rooms will face the south and if in each room there is a bay window those rooms will be largely heated by the sun alone. It will be a surprise to many people to learn how much heat will pass into a room through the windows in sunshine. Even on the coldest winter's day I have found it almost impossible to endure the heat from the south window which came only from the sun.

A Singing Mouse.—Noticing a little item in the March number of the "Fruit Grower" about singing mice, I thought I would tell the readers about a pet singing mouse.

Two years ago I was teaching a winter term of school, in the country, in a little, old, log school house. In the back part of the schoolroom, and underneath the chimney a cupboard was built. Between this cupboard and the logs was a small space showing unmistakable signs of containing a mouse's nest.

One very cold morning after I had called my first class to the recitation seat, and I was sitting not far from the cupboard, one of the small boys in the class, pointing toward the floor near me, said: "See, teacher, there's a mouse!" I looked in the direction he pointed and saw a little mouse sitting near the edge of my dress, humped up as if he was nearly frozen. Something possessed me to pick the mouse up. I put him in my lap and held my hand over him to get him warm, meanwhile hearing my class recite.

After I dismissed the class I thought our mouse must be quite warm and I put him on the floor again. He seemed to be quite tame after this and scampered about fearlessly, but whenever a foot moved or a paper rustled he would run back to the edge of my dress and cuddle down as if that was a place of safety.

At recess the children fed him crumbs from their dinner pails and the mouse soon became a pet and curiosity for them and I promised they might keep him if they would agree not to notice him during school hours.

The mouse grew so tame he would run up the children's backs and sit on their shoulders. He would try to jump upon the desks and into my lap. The mouse's many little tricks were very cunning, but queerest of all we found out that our mouse could sing.

Once when we were singing one of the children said to me in a half whisper: "Teacher, the mouse is singing too!" I looked and listened and there sat our mouse squeaking and warbling as hard as he could. Often after that we noticed he would come out of his hole when we were singing and would sing, too.

One day one of the little boys accidentally stepped on him and that was the end of our interesting musical mouse.—Miss L. M. Putnam.

The apple, peach, pear, quince, plum and cherry trees need fertilizing just as surely as do the grains, the small fruits and the vegetables. Most orchards "run out without apparent cause," as the owners explain, when the real cause is the lack of fertilizers to furnish them plant food to keep them growing and bearing.

Some sixty-four miles off the coast of Tunis a cluster of little islands has been discovered. One was found to be inhabited by a former French sergeant, Clement, who had disappeared some fourteen years ago, and a small number of natives. The islands have been annexed by France, and Clement appointed resident inspector of fishing and of the harbor, registrar and teacher.

\$50,000.00 Cash Given Away TO USERS OF Lion Coffee

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of **Lion Coffee**. Not only will the Lion Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

In Addition to the Regular FREE Premiums

the same Lion Heads will entitle you to estimates in our **\$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contest**, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send as many estimates as desired. There will be

Two Great Contests

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the **St. Louis World's Fair**; the second relates to **Total Vote for President** to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. **\$20,000.00** will be distributed in each of these contests, making **\$40,000.00** on the two, and in order to make it more interesting, in addition to this amount we will give a

Grand First Premium of \$5,000.00

to the one who is nearest correct on both contests, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2c stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:



Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2c Stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded.

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair on July 4, 1904? At Chicago, July 4, 1903, the attendance was 238,272. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 First Prize | \$2,500 |
| 1 Second Prize | 1,000 |
| 2 Prizes—\$500.00 each | 1,000 |
| 5 " — 200.00 each | 1,000 |
| 10 " — 100.00 each | 1,000 |
| 20 " — 50.00 " " | 1,000 |
| 50 " — 20.00 " " | 1,000 |
| 250 " — 10.00 " " | 2,500 |
| 1000 " — 5.00 " " | 9,000 |
| 2139 PRIZES | TOTAL, \$20,000 |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In the 1900 election 19,000,000 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before November 1, 1904, we will give first prize for nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 First Prize | \$2,500 |
| 1 Second Prize | 1,000 |
| 2 Prizes—\$500.00 each | 1,000 |
| 5 " — 200.00 " " | 1,000 |
| 10 " — 100.00 " " | 1,000 |
| 20 " — 50.00 " " | 1,000 |
| 50 " — 20.00 " " | 1,000 |
| 250 " — 10.00 " " | 2,500 |
| 1000 " — 5.00 " " | 9,000 |
| 2139 PRIZES | TOTAL, \$20,000 |

4279—PRIZES—4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000.00 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a Grand Total of \$50,000.00.

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GREEN'S BRASS BARREL SPRAY PUMP

A SPRAY pump of a construction that is the very best in all its parts. The entire pump sets inside the barrel containing the liquid, being bolted fast at its upper end to the barrel staves. The working parts are entirely submerged in the liquid, thereby avoiding all possibilities of losing priming, doing away with the suction pipe, placing the agitator in the bottom of the liquid, and also doing away with a large amount of complicated parts. The suction and retaining valves and seats are ground brass. The air chamber is 30 inches in length, enabling the pump to throw a uniform, constant and elastic spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful, and easily operated.

No. 305, complete with 5 feet of 3/4-inch three-ply discharge hose and graduating Vermorel nozzle. Price, \$4.95

No. 306, complete with two leads of 3/4-inch three-ply discharge hose, each 5 feet long, and two graduating Vermorel nozzles. Price, \$5.95

These Pumps are sold at the stores at \$10.00 and \$12.00

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

Dear Aunt Hannah: You say in a recent letter that young girls should not allow themselves to fall in love with young men who do not pay them particular attention, or who give them no reason to think they have picked them out for life partners. But I will ask how can we girls prevent this? I have a young gentleman friend who is kind and good, with a loving disposition, no bad habits, who never pays any particular attention to any one girl. His mother suffers very poor health and having no girls to help her the son takes the place of daughter and hired girl, helping about house work, etc. He made a particular effort to form my acquaintance and seems to care much for me and my society. He is somewhat timid. I have given him hints that I liked him but this did not seem to help on affairs. I live on a farm with my sisters and a brother. Please give me your advice.—Pussy.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—You have driven me to a desperate condition of mind since I have great trouble in deciding what to say to you. You seem to feel that it is impossible for a girl to restrain her feelings or affections. This sometimes may be so, but in most instances it is possible to restrain our affection. Supposing, for instance, a young girl finds herself falling in love with a criminal, a man who is known to be a thief, a murderer or a drunkard, and still this young man, being handsome, bright and attractive in every way, the girl felt strongly attracted to him. Now, in this case she would resist any feeling of attachment for this man, and likewise she should resist her feelings in every instance where she has not some good reason to believe that her affections are reciprocated, or likely to be.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am very much interested in a young lady who is something of a flirt. While she seems to be as much interested in me as I am in her she at times gives me great pain by flirting with other young men. What would you advise me to do?—Douglas.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: I have a poor opinion of flirts of either sex. Honesty, integrity and uprightness in conduct are desirable in every phase of life, but no flirt, either man or woman can meet these requirements. Flirts are not honest, and often not discreet. They seem to take pleasure in giving pain to others. They are apt to be shallow and selfish. I cannot respect any person who goes up and down upon the earth giving pain where consolation might be given. Girls who flirt make poor wives, and men who flirt make poor husbands. There is no greater praise that can be spoken of man or woman than to say that they are in earnest. An earnest person may accomplish much, but a frivolous person, a person who is not in earnest, can accomplish very little, but on the other hand, by the lack of earnestness and faithfulness gives sorrow and tribulation to others with whom they come in contact. If your young lady friend is truly inclined to flirting I should withdraw from her society. If she wishes to know the reason I should tell her plainly that you fear she is a flirt and that you cannot afford to waste your time and prospect with flirts. But it is possible the girl is not a flirt, that you are mistaken in your estimate. Put her to the test without delay. If she is honest and sincere the fact will develop.

THE LAWN PARTY.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am planning to give a lawn party soon and will ask you to advise me about the arrangements. I have a piano and can have music but the young people will like to go out doors and music from the parlor will not be heard on the lawn. I have never attended a lawn party and therefore ask you for suggestions as to how I can manage to make it attractive and interesting. We will set tables on the lawn for refreshments.—Subscriber.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: I have no time to write personal letters therefore my friends must not write me about subjects that they cannot have discussed in this magazine. I will never publish names or addresses so there will be no embarrassment on the part of the writer. Lawn parties may be made remarkably attractive for both young and old people. It must be remembered however, that the weather is fickle and that showers may interfere with these gatherings. In such cases the porches and rooms of the house must be resorted to. If the piano can be placed upon the porch without too much trouble this should be done. Buy a dozen or two Chinese lanterns of various colors and hang them upon the lower branches of the trees at various points on the lawn. Serve refreshments on the piazza and under the shade trees near the house. Perhaps you will have a small tent from which lemonade or ice cream and cake, etc. can be served. Do not feel that it is necessary to serve a liberal repast at this lawn party. It adds to the interest of every occasion of this kind to have some light refreshments but ice cream and cake alone might be sufficient. Games of various kinds may be introduced choosing those suitable for the people who are to be present. Lawn parties are more desirable than indoor parties for the reason that they are less formal. When people gather together in a parlor they are apt to be stiff and do not move around freely enough, spending nearly the entire evening talking to one person. But get them outdoors and they seem to be freer to move about and be sociable and the fact that they are outdoors gives them more freedom of speech. Music seems to make people talkative. I notice that whenever music starts up at a social gathering people are at once more busily engaged in conversation.

Helps for Young Mothers.

Don't be afraid to use common sense in the care of your baby.

Don't forget that regularity in meal-time is just as necessary for your little one as for yourself.

Don't stuff the baby until nature rebels by an emesis.

Don't expect the baby to be perfectly well unless you feed it on nature's food—mother's milk.

Don't forget that it wants cool water to drink occasionally.

Don't keep the baby in the house one minute that it is possible to have it out of doors. A baby kept out in the air and sunshine will not be cross and irritable.

At night, be sure the room is well ventilated. Its susceptibility to sickness is in inverse ratio to the amount of good, pure air you provide for its lungs.

Don't put too many clothes on the baby, and, above all, don't inflict it with long clothes. Least of all should this be done during its first few months of life, when it is weaker than at any other time.

Don't fasten its clothes like a vice, and then think it is going to be comfortable. A child can't be happy unless it can move every muscle of its body freely.

Don't bundle up its head to suffocation. Don't cover up its head except in a blast of wind.

Don't be cross and irritable about the baby, and then be surprised that it reflects your mood.

Don't let people outside the family kiss the baby. Never so trample on your child's rights as to make it submit to an unwelcome caress from any one.—Exchange.

Obeys.—Unquestionably the word and the idea "obey" as applied to woman alone are wrong. They belong to an age in which the man was the legal ruler of the house, and they should have no part of marriage as we now understand it, a sacred contract where the husband and wife are equal partners in the life of the family and meet on equal terms. Rev. S. U. Shearman of Jamaica Plain, has endeavored in a letter to a contemporary to show that the promise of obedience is in the last analysis quite in accordance with what he terms "the nature of things." When differing judgments arise in the family, he goes on to say, a final decision must be made by somebody if harmony of opinion has not otherwise been reached. "By whom more naturally and inevitably than by the husband and father?" What Mr. Shearman fails to consider is that when any such dispute as he instances does arise in a family, the remembrance that the wife promised in the marriage service to "obey" has never been and can be a solvent of the problem. Divorce instead of obedience comes then.

In summer the baby should not go out during the hottest part of the day. Early morning is the best time for his airing. Take him from his bed, wash his face and hands, put a light flannel wrapper on over his nightdress and take him out. He can finish his nap and have his breakfast out of doors. The early morning air in summer is sweet and refreshing, and a good tonic. As the sun creeps higher and the air becomes warmer you can bring him in and give him his bath. He will then probably go to sleep again in the darkened nursery, thus affording the nurse a little time for rest or a nap to make up for what she has lost by early rising. If the weather is very warm do not send the baby out again until late in the afternoon, when the air again becomes cooler. He can stay out during the early evening, but should always be brought in before the dew begins to fall.

"It seems an awfully high price to ask for it," said the customer. "Is it all wool?" "I should say not!" replied the salesman, handling the piece of goods caressingly. "Why, madam, look at it again. It's more than half high-grade cotton!"—Chicago "Tribune."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF

Here's the gladdest, best news that ever came to Deaf people—news so welcome and so joyful that it seems too good to be true! Yet it is true—absolutely true—and it means happiness and hearing for everyone who is Deaf!

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Deafness Specialist Sproule, who is doing this remarkable and beneficial work, is already famous in Europe and America as the greatest authority of the age on Deafness. He feels that the cure for Deafness was revealed to him because of his true sympathy and feeling for the Deaf. His heart has always ached over their silent suffering, and he has ever realized to the full the bitter loneliness of their lives. Now that he has found the certain means of making the Deaf hear, he is more than happy to use that knowledge to help them. He feels that it is his duty to assist all those suffering from Deafness, and in friendliness and sincerity he gladly offers

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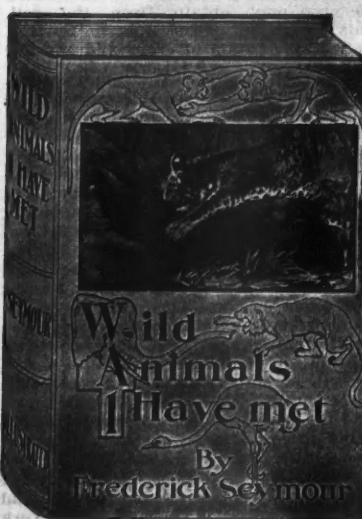
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C. A. GREEN.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

The Merry Robin.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Marion L. Piper.

I love to sit and listen
In the dawning of the day,
To the robin sweetly singing,
In the tree across the way.

This tree, a goodly maple
With many a branching limb,
Holds the tiny nest and nestlings
That are so dear to him.

Oh, the sweetness of his call,
There's cheer in every note
That comes like gushing brooklet,
Pouring from his ruby throat.

And clouds give place to sunshine
That brightens all the day,
Because of the merry robin,
In the tree across the way.

Changes on the Old Homestead.

By the Editor.

As I wandered along the shores of the Honeye creek, twelve miles south of Rochester, N. Y., near which I was born, I saw before me on the hillside the old farm homestead where I spent my youthful days. This was a happy prosperous home, the brightest and the most attractive spot on earth to the father, mother, five sons and two daughters. The farm was one of the most fertile in Western New York and the house and outbuildings had a look of prosperity. My father was on the road to fortune as fortunes then went, and was able to indulge in many comforts and luxuries of rural life. My people were leading members of the village church, about one mile distant, and were leaders in the best rural society. Two of my brothers died at an early age. My oldest brother married and settled on an adjoining farm and was soon surrounded by a happy family of children. The next older brother was successful as a banker in another portion of the state. My youngest sister died of consumption at the age of 19. She had a lovely disposition, was attractive in appearance and had many friends and admirers. I remember the day of her funeral was the day the robins first appeared in the spring. The crocus and tulip bulbs had begun to sprout in the flower beds, a sad contrast from the scene in the death chamber. As the years went on my older brother died, then a few years after the other brother passed away. Later on the mother died, and then the father, both at an advanced age. Then still on my only sister died leaving me, the youngest child, the sole survivor of the family.

Is it any wonder that I look upon the changes that have taken place in this old homestead with feelings of sadness? Here was a home filled with love, hope and ambition, a bright, cheery place for father, mother and children, bound together with ties of love. Who can tell the story of the aims and ambitions of the people who filled this house? How much of history and of biography remains untold. Now a stranger dwells in this homestead, plows the fields reaps the harvest and gathers the red checked apples from the orchard that we planted. The seasons come and go, the winter followed by the budding tide of spring, the wealth of summer, the glow of autumn, seasons which we all used to so lovingly cherish, but the inmates of the old homestead are lying in the cemetery—no not there. They may be hovering about me at this moment. No we must not think of our departed friends as lying silent in their graves.

And this is the history of nearly all the old homesteads of the world. People come and go. Children are born, men and women hope, struggle and die and what is the result? What is it all done for? Why are people born to love, to enjoy, to suffer, to be tempted and to disappear bodily from earth? Have you answered this question for yourself?

So live that your afterlife—the man you ought to be—may in his time be possible and actual. Far away in the twenties, the thirties of the twentieth century, he is awaiting his turn. His body, his brain, his soul are in your boyish hands. He cannot help himself. What will you leave for him? Will it be a brain unpolished by lust or dissipation, a mind trained to think and act, a nervous system true as a dial in its response to the truth about it? Will you, boy of the twentieth century, let him come as a man among men in his time, or will you throw away his inheritance before he has had the chance to touch it? Will you let him come, taking your place, gaining through your experience, hallowed through your joys, building on them his own.

There is no mystery whatever about happiness. Put in the right ingredients, and it must come out. "He that abideth in me... bringeth forth much fruit;" and bringing forth much fruit is happiness. The infallible recipe for happiness, then, is to do good; and the infallible recipe for doing good is to abide in Christ.—Drummond.

Guinea Fowls.—Mrs. Alfred Cherry writes us that her place was near a large piece of timber and they were greatly troubled with hawks which carried off her chickens. Since they have kept a number of guinea fowls on the place the hawks have ceased to be troublesome.

Prayer is a reaching out toward God.—Amos R. Wells.

About Housecleaning.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Harriet Fletcher.

In my experience I have yet to see the propriety of allowing dust, dirt and cobwebs to accumulate until the arrival of the popular season for their removal. Where sanitary conditions exist house cleaning can be accomplished with a small amount of labor and no confusion. Hardwood and painted floors with rugs are preferable to carpets, which are hard to sweep. They often get damp and unwholesome. Their chief mission seems to be to collect dust and disease germs. The wise will avoid upholstered furniture and lace curtains. Simple muslin, Swiss or scrim that costs from 10 to 15 cents per yard and can be easily laundered, is best for looks, wear and economy. When the curtains begin to look grimy and a room needs freshening up, remove every possible thing, sweep thoroughly and wipe the walls with a clean cloth. In washing woodwork add a little kerosene to the water. For window glass and that over pictures add a little ammonia. For furniture use clear water, rubbing with a soft cloth afterward. Rugs and pillows should be well aired. Bedding should be hung to air in the sunshine often. In this way the entire house can be cleaned at leisure and no two rooms need it at the same time. Cupboards should have cracks filled and corners rounded out with plaster paris and painted with white enamel, leaving no crevice or corner for dust or germ. This cupboard can be easily kept clean by wiping out often with a cloth wet in borax water. Should a room need new wall paper, why wait until the season when there is a general demand for paper hangers when at other times of the year you would receive better service? The cellar requires vigilant care at all times of the year. Decaying vegetables and fruits should be removed immediately. There should be means of ventilation on warm days in winter when the air is not freezing. In summer the windows should be constantly open, but protected by wooden frames made to fit and covered with wire mosquito netting. In spring fruit and vegetable boxes and barrels should be removed and placed in the sunshine, also timbers, boards, etc. After thorough brushing and airing they should be placed where they will keep dry and be ready for use again if needed in the fall. The top and walls of the cellars as well as the floor should be thoroughly swept and unslacked lime scattered about in all cracks and crevices and on the floor. In the fall the lime should be swept up and fresh substituted. At times during the winter months it may be desirable to add a fresh sprinkling as it serves to absorb dampness and destroy disease germs.

The Only Road to Good Health.

I will be 80 years old if I live to the 5th of next month, says J. O. Farmer, in Medical Talk. I have lived an active life, engaged in the law, business, farming, except thirteen years while I was judge of the tenth judicial district of Minnesota. I was born in the state of Vermont, my parents moving to Ohio and from there to Minnesota. Being of a strong constitution and unusually healthy I readily fell into the habits of most young men in those days in the use of tobacco, tea and coffee. I soon contracted dyspepsia, as most people do who indulge in these habits. I called on many doctors to help me out. Most of them had a cigar in their mouths or a big quid of tobacco, and drenched their stomachs with tea and coffee two or three times a day. Most of them partook plentifully of stimulants of every kind.

I had to learn from experience that medicine did me no good, and the only salvation that I had in this life was change of habits. I quit the use of tobacco about twenty-five years ago. Later I quit tea and coffee. I have not entirely recovered from those habits. I never expect to. The penalty will follow me during the remainder of my life, as I believe it will every one who follows these vicious habits.

There is no mystery whatever about happiness. Put in the right ingredients, and it must come out. "He that abideth in me... bringeth forth much fruit;" and bringing forth much fruit is happiness. The infallible recipe for happiness, then, is to do good; and the infallible recipe for doing good is to abide in Christ.—Drummond.

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Prayer is a reaching out toward God.—Amos R. Wells.



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Here are a few of the 100 POINTS OF MERIT. Longitudinal Center Spring, which prevents backward and forward motion, strengthens the rear and braces the body. Screwed rim wheels, hot set, 1/4 inch round edge steel tires, oil tempered springs, long distance axle, cemented axle body, two extra clips on axles more than cloth upholstering, open bottom spring cushion, solid panel spring back, water-proof top with genuine No. 1 forced, oil and lead system of painting, 16 coats all wood work carried 100 days in pure oil and lead, padded carpet, board back on back of body, lined seat ends, rubber side curtains, quick shifting shaft couplings, double dash, patent trace holder on single tree.

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Have a knife of your own. Have a good one. Let us make you a present of a Keen Cutter, Hand Hammered outfit, like illustration which is only about one-third actual size. It possesses good stuff and will give satisfactory service. We will send you one post-paid on receipt of 50c. to pay for Green's Fruit Grower one year, if you claim this premium when subscribing.

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Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



Our Correspondence.



INSECTS ON STRAWBERRIES.

Reply to W. N. Brown:—No, we have not had much experience with the insect you speak of and I think you would not have been seriously troubled if you had planted your strawberries on new ground and not on the locality of the old bed. The old bed forms a sort of breeding place for any insects that feed upon strawberry plants. I will publish the reply regarding the insect which has eaten the leaves and also attacked the roots of your plants.

Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 4th to the president of Amherst college was referred to me. On the strawberry leaves which you sent I find one specimen of the black paria, (*Paria aterrima*.) This is a very common and troublesome insect to strawberry plants feeding on the roots in the larval stage and on the leaves in the adult stage. For this latter stage I would advise you to spray the plants in the early summer with arsenate of lead. I do not know of any feasible remedy for them while working under ground, unless you plow them all in immediately after gathering the fruit and set out new plants in the spring. Whether this will be profitable depends upon the abundance of the insect with you.—(Professor) C. N. Fernald.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—As the man whose wife was troubled with gallstone colic—in April, F. G.—may not feel fully "helped out" by the diagnosis and cause given him, you can publish the following for treatment.

Stand behind the patient, raise her right arm with your left hand, let her bend over to the left so as to stretch the right side somewhat, then with your open right hand strike light blows over the lower ribs and below, just hard enough to make the soreness felt but not hard enough to cause severe pain. The more the right side is stretched by bending the harder blow it will bear. The soft side of the doubled fist will do as well as the open hand for a change. Give ten to twenty blows, as the patient can bear, twice or three times a day for two weeks. The object is to create motion within the liver by jarring it, thus aiding the circulation of blood through it, and stimulating or encouraging it to do its work more efficiently. The result should be improvement whether or not a complete cure is effected.

Some pressure with the fingers below the ribs may be practiced when the patient prefers—slow, careful, steady pressure and alternate relaxation.—P. L. J.

Evergreens are our great lumber trees. They are slow growing and never sprout so when these are cut off they are permanently removed. The only way new forests can be started is from seed. Some do not bear seed every year; spruce for instance only once in seven years and then the seed does not seem to take only to certain soils. White pine seems to prefer the very poorest soil; yellow is a little more particular. Many people prefer to set out some species of evergreens around their home grounds notwithstanding the dreary effect. Some beautiful lumber trees have grown from such settings. An artificial forest can be easily started by setting seedling trees. On many farms there is a piece of waste land which could be put to such use and give much pleasure and perhaps eventually profit. In some European countries a person is required by law to set one tree for every one cut and when a tree is cut everything to the twigs is used; while so much is wasted here. Forests and the water supply are closely connected.—Wesley N. Peck.

REPORT FROM TEXAS.

Green's Fruit Grower received too late for May issue a report from the St. Louis Southwestern Railway of Texas, giving an idea of the vegetable and fruit industry along that enterprising railroad. This railroad passes through the fruitful and productive Southern country which supplies early strawberries, garden vegetables, etc., for the Northern market in abundance. April 4th all the planting had been completed and potatoes were in bloom. The first car load of strawberries was sent on April 4th. Three car loads of strawberries were sent on April 20th, price varying from \$1.70 to \$2.25 per crate. Out of Tyler it is expected that 50 cars of strawberries will be shipped against 29 cars last year. The prospects are good for a heavy peach crop. This was interesting reading at Rochester, N. Y., when we were in the throes of a blizzard.

Mr. Morrill, our Michigan friend, has a large plantation along this railroad at Morrill, Texas. He expects to ship 25 cars of tomatoes. He planted 350 acres of potatoes. He expects 80 cars of cantaloupes, 10 cars of watermelons, etc.

A Neglected Orchard.—A patron from Orleans county, N. Y., tells us that eight years ago he purchased a farm upon which was an orchard of nine acres that had received no care for a number of years. He immediately went to work cultivating, pruning and fertilizing this orchard. At the end of the fifth year he sold the apples as they hung upon the trees, being at no expense for barreling or gathering, for \$2,000. The next year, which was considered an off year, he disposed of seven hundred barrels at \$2 per barrel, and two hundred barrels at 20 cents per pound, making the total \$1,520. His expenses during the two years for picking, barreling, fertilizers, spraying and hauling was \$1,040, thus leaving a net profit from the nine acres in two years of \$2,480. Seven years ago he set a Keiffer pear orchard which bore the past summer two barrels of fruit on the average per tree, which was sold at \$2 per barrel. The same year he set fifty Niagara and Reine Claude plum trees which yielded the past summer one hundred pounds of fruit per tree. This is but one of the many experiences of our successful orchardists. In this and other sections fruit growers are making more net money from a ten acre orchard than is the farmer who grows the regular farm crops on a hundred acre farm.

IF I WERE POOR.

From sixty years' experience and observation in a village in Central New York I see many men advanced in years once well to do, formerly owners of fine houses and farms now homeless and dependent upon the charity of others. They lost their farms trying to get rich. I see many young and middle aged denying themselves and families of all comforts trying to pay for farms mortgaged for nearly or quite their full value with little possibility of succeeding. The result will be in many cases, turned from their homes utterly discouraged, with little prospect of ever having a home of their own. If I were young or middle aged and very poor I would not try to get rich. I would buy a small house with from two to five acres near a village, on contract. I would set out at first one acre to apples and small fruit which I would buy of a responsible nurseryman direct for cash, not of an agent; would gradually increase it to two or more acres in fruit. Keep a cow, pig, fifty thorough bred hens, do a few days work outside to help start with, add a few colonies of bees. I would spend no money for intoxicating drinks, tea, coffee. Keep out of debt as much as possible. Hire horse work but would not buy a horse until the home was paid for; when it was paid for nothing in this world would induce me to sell it or encumber while I lived. If for any reason I went into other enterprises in any place I would keep the home to fall back on if misfortune overtook me. Such

a place can be bought on easy terms for from \$500 to \$800 and when the fruit trees and small fruits have grown three years the value of the home is more than double the first cost. Such a home for the masses is ideal and as near heaven as one will get in this world.—D. E. Darrow, West Eaton, N. Y.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

What is the most rational way of celebrating the national birthday? A city clergyman, before the last Fourth of July, proposed to the children of his parish to form an anti-Powder Association. The money which they would have spent on crackers, powder, pin wheels, etc., was put in a common fund, and an excursion organized to the seashore, to which each contributor had the right to invite one poor little child chosen by himself.

The day was a happy, merry one, as happy for the children who gave the unwonted pleasure to the forlorn little waifs, as to those who received it. Instead of death and suffering resulting from the use of holiday combustibles, the Fourth of July brought a breath of life and health, and the enjoyment of heavenly charity to them all.

It is true that the second President of the United States advocated the celebration of this day by bonfires, the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon and a general holiday of the people, but no one can foresee what a century may bring forth, and even all of these can be had at far less expense than now, and attended with less danger. In some places the materials for bonfires are provided by the authorities or by the citizens, and put in some place where they can well be seen and enjoyed by all who desire to do so, without endangering property. In others, none are provided, and thoughtless boys, drunken hoodlums or malicious men make this an excuse for burning the property of others. Unoccupied buildings, or those but partially completed, dilapidated wagons, hay and grain stacks are burnt under the excuse of the occasion, the victim too often some party poorly able to bear the loss, yet who, made cross and crabbed by nature or by the worriments of poverty, has made himself obnoxious to a certain element of the people. In some cases, towns have paid as damages for such acts of vandalism sums of money that they would have thought themselves unable to appropriate for a proper celebration of the day.

Through the sentiment behind the noise and glitter which now mark the day and night is patriotic enough, does not the method savor of enthusiasm rather than patriotism? And is it not true that we may shout ourselves hoarse singing of America the free and resounding the praises of Revolutionary heroes—aye, make our eyes weary with the sight of

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

Harvard University Acting as Judges.

Irvin K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney disease. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the Post, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by Dr. Mott and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured. Harvard University having been chosen by the board to make examination of the cases before and after the treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.

NEW FIT CURE

A Wonderful Remedy is Found that Permanently Cures this Terrible Disease. YOU MAY TEST IT FREE.

Mr. Lemuel Davis, of Sherrodsville, Ohio, writes: "I am trying to tell the world of the marvelous cure of my son. He has not had a single fit in two months, and when I saw your advertisement nine months ago, he was having fourteen a day. A council of experts had pronounced him incurable, and the Probate Judge had ordered him to the Home for Incurables at Gallipolis. Your reputation will never die in this town, for all of our friends and neighbors consider this cure miraculous. If you suffer from fits, or nervous troubles of any kind, you should make a test of this treatment at once. It cures on most wonderful. Many who have suffered for years are permanently cured by a two week trial treatment which the Doctor offers to send to any suffering from this terrible disease where all else has failed, and will, no doubt, cure you. Write for a free trial treatment and make a test for yourself. Address Dr. Charles H. Green, 66 Monroe St., Battle Creek, Michigan."

RUPTURE

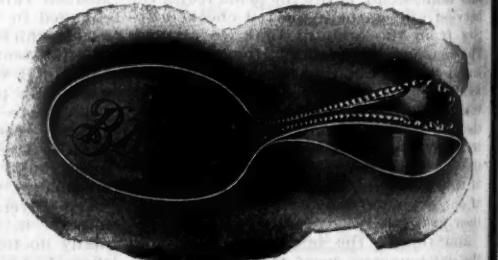
Cured by the Collings System. Send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Room 256, 1616 Public Square, Watervliet, N. Y., and he will send you FREE BY MAIL a trial of his wonderful treatment that cured him and has cured thousands of others. Do not delay, but write today. Capt. Collings had a remarkable experience with rupture and will gladly receive the details and send a free trial. Write him.

Dyspepsia.—To anyone sending me One Dollar, I will send formula for a Dyspepsia Cure, used by my father and uncle, and class physicians, during twenty years practice. Address, E. W. CRUMP, 602 E. END AVENUE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

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It is the best thing in the world for the baby to feed itself with. Our grandchild has one. No baby can get on well without it. What more attractive gift can you make your own baby or your grandchild? We will mail, prepaid, this heavily silver-plated spoon with gift bowl as a premium to all who send us 50 cents for one year's subscription to

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less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Please mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Manfra, Meagher and 15th Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Established in Chicago, 1884.



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The children are sick—send for grandma! Who is there like her for wisdom and gentleness, and sympathy, since the first baby came? What would we have done without her?

"Cascarets are splendid, my old mother praises them very highly, and says she would never be without them."—Howard W. Wellman, 12 Tremont Street, Fairmont, Ohio.

"I suffered seven years with tape-worm but didn't know I had one. Two months ago I was taken with inflammation of the bowels, sour stomach, sick headaches. I tried Cascarets and had not taken them a week before I was relieved of a tape-worm 12 feet long. I am very much better."

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"After taking Cascarets for a few nights before writing, I was able to pass a tape-worm 34 feet in length. Cascarets have our praise, and I will willingly furnish a testimonial to anyone who desires it."

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"I was troubled for a long time with liver complaint and was in such misery that I had to give up work. I took but a few of Cascarets before I was able to go to work again."

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Monahan's Funny Farm Experience

Mr. Monahan Gets Fooled and Has All Kinds of Bad Luck in April.

Written by C. F. White for Green's Fruit Grower.

April 1st in southern Oklahoma was a warm day, the roads were dusty, and not a breath of air was astir. Mr. Monahan sat on his front porch smoking and enjoying the cigars left over from the christening. About 10 a. m. little Johnny Jones, from the next farm, came running up the newly graveled walk, and, all out of breath, excitedly told Mr. Monahan that his father had just died of heart failure and his mother wanted some one to go for an undertaker. Monahan hurriedly saddled his horse and disappeared toward town in a cloud of dust. Just at noon Monahan and the undertaker, all covered with dust, halted in front of the Jones place, and, with tears in their eyes, carried the paraphernalia on which Jones was to be laid out, up onto the porch. Mrs. Jones answered the rap on the door, and ushered them into the parlor. Jones, who was eating dinner, walked into the parlor. Monahan and the undertaker made for the door. The door refused to open, and Monahan was about to jump through the window when stopped by Jones. The undertaker said, "Jones, we came to lay you out." Just then little Johnny Jones stuck his head in the door and yelled, "April fool." Jones thought it was a good joke. Monahan and the undertaker thought differently, and withdrew, threatening all kinds of trouble. Monahan returned home, and the news beat him there by way of the farmers' telephone line. Jones had called up every one on the line and explained little Johnny's joke, and Monahan, who aspired to be a congressman, was made the laughing stock of the neighborhood. Monahan, ashamed to show his face, kept to the house for two days.

Monday, April 3d, Monahan put the whole family to picking strawberries, and hired all the boys and girls in the neighborhood. The next day the boys started hauling crates of strawberries to town, and by night had a car loaded and billed to St. Louis. Monahan took the mid-night train to St. Louis, and next day dispensed of the berries at a good price. He then went out to see the World's Fair, and had his pockets picked. That night he had to telegraph home for money.

He arrived home next afternoon, and found that war had broken out between his mother-in-law and the children of his two previous marriages. The children had fortified themselves in the barn, and the mother-in-law had ordered them off the place. Monahan camped out that night, and next day he went over to Squire Murphy and swore out a warrant for his invincible mother-in-law. Her trial was called for 3 P. M. the same day, and she was put under bonds to keep the peace. Monahan signed the bonds and a truce was declared.

The next day was a busy one. The four incubators turned out six hundred young chickens, and everybody on the place was busy caring for the young chicks.

The next day being Sunday, Monahan was left to take care of the twins while the folks went to church. He doped the twins with paregoric until they couldn't move. When the folks returned home they declared the twins would die, and Monahan was hurriedly sent for a doctor in a blinding rain storm. He lost his hat in a gust of wind and got soaking wet. When he returned home with the doctor the twins were all right. Monahan collapsed, and the doctor worked with him all that night. Next day Monahan looked fifty years older, and for three days he was kept in the library, where he amused himself telling war stories to the children. They seemed to take such an interest in his stories that he decided to turn author and write war stories for the magazines. April 15th, twenty stories were mailed to twenty different magazines, and inside of five days every one of them was returned, each bearing a printed slip saying, "They are not suitable for this particular publication, but there is no reason why other publications would not accept them." Monahan decided to quit the author business and stick to farming. His farm was paying. Strawberries and eggs were bringing him a good income, and prospects were good. Crops and fruit never looked better. His cattle, pigs, etc., were fat and in fine shape, and he had the finest place in the county, even if he was a greenhorn farmer. He was reasoning to himself along those lines when Jones drove up, and in order to renew speaking terms, invited Monahan to take a ride over to the auction. Miss Baird, an old maid who lived about two miles south of Monahan's had died last month, and the administrator of the estate was to sell at

an auction all the personal property at 10 a. m., April 21st. Monahan consented to accompany Jones, and in less than an hour was bidding on an old donkey, which was knocked down to him at \$35. His next purchase was a parrot. Then he thought of his mother-in-law and quit bidding. He knew she would cause trouble, and he was on her peace bonds. Johnny Jones was perched on an old separator watching the auction. Johnny hollered, "Hello, Monahan, did you see the race?" Monahan eagerly asked, "What race?" Johnny said, "The human race," and the crowd gave Monahan the ha ha. Monahan had blood in his eye; he was looking for revenge. The insurance agent, with two moustaches on his jaw, with whom Monahan had a fight in January, was passing, and drove in to see what the excitement was. Monahan hollered at him, "Hello, Whiskers, did you see the race?" He innocently asked, "What race?" Monahan answered, "The human family." The crowd surrounded Monahan and yelled until they were hoarse. Then they took a blanket and bounced him until he was so weak he couldn't move. He got his donkey, mounted it, took his parrot and started for home. He had not gone more than 100 yards when the donkey reared up, and the parrot landed in a tree, while Monahan found a soft spot on the wood pile. The crowd suggested that he lead the donkey, Monahan took the advice, and led the critter home. When he entered his front gate, his mother-in-law stuck her head out of a second-story window and exclaimed, "Birds of a feather flock together." The parrot took it up, and for half an hour shouted, "Birds of a feather flock together." The parrot would look at Monahan, then at the donkey and shout again. Monahan knew the parrot was guying him. He got a bucket of water and doused the parrot. Then he took the cage and wildly gave it two or three sweeping circles about his head and slammed it into a corner. The parrot shook the water off, opened one eye and said, "You old bald-headed codger, where were you when this cyclone blew up." The boys rescued the parrot and placed him in the dining room. He soon learned to swear, and every time he saw Monahan he would yell, "Birds of a feather flock together." Monahan, being very sensitive, resented the insinuation that he was a donkey, and began to hate the parrot as badly as he did his mother-in-law.

Next morning Schaffer and his wife arrived for a little visit. That afternoon Monahan's mother-in-law's second husband's first wife's family of seven children arrived to visit their stepgrand-

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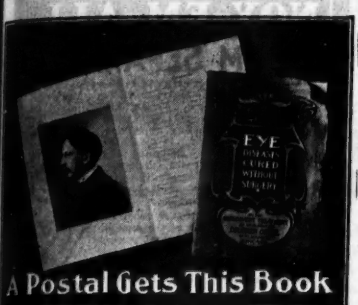
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DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT. Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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SPRAY PUMPS. The Pump That Pumps. Double-acting Lift. Tank and Spray PUMPS. Store Ladders, Etc. HAY TOOLS. of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices. Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers. with steel roller bearings, easy to push and pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—Stayon. Write for descriptive circulars and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity. F. E. MYERS & SONS, Ashland, Ohio. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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Certainly, and forever cured, with incredible speed, every form of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, CROUP, whooping cough, and you quickly breathe naturally, proven by living witnesses over 25 years cured, which is the result of my 25 years of uninterrupted success. A large trial bottle and booklet of testimonials sent absolutely FREE. H. W. HALL, M. D., 218 E. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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MORE MONEY needed to take care of and enlarge a rapidly growing business in which there are enormous profits. Limited amount of stock for sale. Buy promptly. For particulars address
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I TELL FORTUNES Send name and birth date with a cent and I will send you a correct reading of your life, guaranteed better than you have ever had before.
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\$75 A MONTH. Middle-aged or elderly man or woman wanted in every town. No book agency salary scheme. No tricky "Outfit" fake. Just a plain straight permanent business, easily established under our instructions. Write to-day for FREE particulars.
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LADIES to do plain sewing at home. Steady work, \$5 per week. Materials sent everywhere free. For particulars send addressed envelope.
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108 N. 8th Street,
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mother, and war broke out anew, war such as only mixed families can produce. The battle raged for three days. Monahan came off victorious this time, and the step-grandmother lost her guests.

April 26th Monahan went to town and applied for a pension on the ground that the captain's mule kicked him when he was in the army. When he had filed his application he decided to take in the town, and began to stroll around. Everybody he met asked him for a match. He soon ran out of matches, and when accosted by a reverend looking gentleman for a match, Monahan asked, "Do I look like a match box?" One word brought on another, and there was soon something doing. A policeman arrived on the scene and started with the pair toward the jail. Monahan bribed the officer to the tune of \$50 to let them go.

There was a street fakir on the post-office corner selling darning machines at \$5 each. Monahan bought two and started for home. Next day he tried to teach his wife and her mother to work the darning machines, but the little things refused to budge and were thrown into the scrap pile.

The next day the farmers' telephone line and the merchants' telephone line were connected, and Monahan spent the last three days of April in calling up and sassing the six grocers who had acted as jurors in his suit for peddling eggs without a license, in which he was fined \$128.65 last month.

Woes of the Nurseryman.

Pity the poor nursery man. He has a hard time through life. His business is the most severe on his mind and body. He is poorly paid for his labor and anxiety. His trees, plants and vines are grown outdoors, subject to hail, snow-banks, mice, droughts, frosts, hurricanes, attacks of cattle, sheep, cats, dogs, children, insects and diseases, which often cause serious loss. He does not know in advance what his patrons will order from him, therefore he cannot be sure as to what he should plant. He cannot tell how many trees his numerous patrons are going to want, therefore he must dig perhaps twice as many as he sells and the surplus not sold must be burned. Suppose a shoe dealer should be compelled to burn all of the shoes left over from the spring sales, or suppose a milliner has to burn all of the bonnets left over after the spring sales, or that the merchant must burn the goods left over. He could not stand this loss. It would bankrupt him. But this is just what the nursery-man must stand year after year. Those who buy trees are fickle. A nursery-man may have 10,000 or 20,000 of these patrons, all nice people, but you cannot tell what they may want of the nursery-man in the years to come. In past years, these patrons have bought Bartlett pears, Greening apples, Lombard plums, therefore the poor nursery-man buds his blocks of trees largely to these varieties, and then his disappointment comes when he finds out that his patrons have switched off from these popular varieties and will not buy them any longer therefore the poor nursery-man must throw these trees all out on the brush pile after years of expensive culture and occupancy of valuable land. Then the poor nursery-man must do all of his packing, digging and shipping in a few brief weeks of fickle spring time. When the spring opens he is continually molested by freezing weather, by snow-storms and long rains, bad roads and muddy fields, and every day his patrons are urging him to ship the trees when it is impossible for him to dig them. If he could dig them, he could not fill all of his orders at once. Then comes a sudden change from winter to summer, causing the trees to open their buds and to burst into blossoms. This is the nightmare that hangs over the poor nursery-man, the sudden coming of summer which puts a stop to his business and urges him to work night and day to fill the orders with which he has been favored. Of all the men on earth to be pitied, pity the poor nursery-man.

The human body changes its temperature very slightly under any conditions of heat or cold, but a Russian naturalist finds that the body temperature of insects is practically that of the atmosphere. It usually rises more slowly than the air, though more rapidly when the air is very moist. When the insect begins to move, the temperature rises rapidly, and may reach about 38 degrees C. (102.2 degrees F.) Below—0.5 degrees C. Insects remain motionless, and the wings are not moved until the temperature reaches about 12 degrees C.

To test the mosquito-theory of malaria, two French physicians propose to be bitten by mosquitoes fed on an ague patient, and to allow any fever contracted to run its full course without treatment.

Some Up to Date Fashions

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

4715—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/4 yard of any width for stock.



4715 Blouse or
Shirt waist,
38 to 46 bust.
4715 Fancy Blouse
Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

4715—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of tucking, 3/4 yards of applique and 2 yards of lace for frills.

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32 to 40 bust.

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